EXPIRATION OF LEASE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

On and after January 1st, 1913, all communications to be addressed to the New Premises, Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle.

THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,858—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" IS

THE OLDEST AND BEST DAILY PAPER IN WESTERN INDIA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
25th Jan	ARABIA	8000	......	—
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10500
8th ,,	CHINA	8000	......	—
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd ,,	EGYPT	8000	......	—
1st March	MOREA	11000	......	—
8th ,,	PERSIA	8000	......	—
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th ,,	†ARCADIA	7000	......	—
22nd ,,	MANTUA	11000	......	—
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	......	—
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	......	—
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	......	—
26th ,,	SALSETTE	8000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	......	—
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th ,,	PERSIA	8000	......	—

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 19th MARCH 1913, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	SINGLE. "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate.	RETURN. "B" rate.
To Marseilles	Rs. 594	or Rs. 495	Rs. 891	or Rs. 742-8
To London	,, 627	or ,, 528	,, 940-8	or 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay on	
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Jan.	1913.
*Castalia	6358	G. Mitchell	7th Feb.	,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay on	
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	23rd Feb.	1913.
Massilia	5031	J. Thomson	9th March	,,
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd ,,	,,
*Circassia	6716	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	10th April	,,
Scindia	5103	Wm. Kelso	22nd ,,	,,
*Castalia	6358	G. Mitchell	5th May	,,
*Elysia	6358	J. Coverley	18th ,,	,,

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 418	627
Bombay to Port Said	,, 443	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 593	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	,, 445	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.— "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Annas 14 per ,, *

*If printed on flap there will be an additional charge Rs. 3 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3¾ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*

*If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via
Kasara	1195	Thurs. 23rd Jan.	9 a.m.	† C.M.
Dwarka	1695	Friday 24th Jan.	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon. 27th Jan.	11 a.m.	* P.D. & C.M.

† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara", 1195 tons, on Thursday, 23rd Jan., calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mohomeran.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "Bankura", 3,159 tons, on Thursday, 23rd January, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3,413 tons, on Thursday, 23rd January, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A steamer on or about 25th January.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

22nd January, 1913.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY	
Sydney	4120	Rat	12th Feb.	1913.
Yarra	4142	Cazal	12th Mar.	1913.
Australien	6385	Costa	9th April	1913.
Caledonien	4120	Melber	7th May	1913.
Dumbea	5685	Sellier	4th June	1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

		I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return)	,,	891	743	405
To London (single)	,,	660	528	270
Do. (return)	,,	990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's steamers at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST BY TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	5255	A. Muzio	15th Feb. 1913.
Sicilia	5223	D. Magazzini	15th Mar. 1913.
Sardegna	5255	A. Muzio	15th April 1913.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class.
Single Ticket from,	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND KOBE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	4193	A. de Amezaga	8th Feb. 1913.
Ischia	4050	G. Belsito	16th Mar. 1913.
Capri	4193	A. de Amezaga	16th April 1913.

SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; to KOBE, Rs. 250; DECK Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 45; and to KOBE, Rs. 70.

Subject to alterations for further particulars apply to

G. FERRERO,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

THESE Steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two three and four berthed cabin amidships, for first-class passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and an experienced Stewardess.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about
Umona	5,500	12th February, 1913.
a Umtata	3,500	24th February, 1913.
Umzumbi	5,000	22nd April, 1913.

Fares to Weymouth, Rs. 400 to Rs. 440.

Steamer marked (a) also carries 2nd class passengers, the fare to Weymouth being Rs. 275.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND................£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up............... Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund .... ,, ,, 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits........... ,, ,, 558,288,69

LONDON OFFICE: 36 Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP............£400,000
RESERVE........................£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, Londons.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
CAPITAL PAID UP ......Rs. 10,00,000.
RESERVED FUND ......Rs. 25,419-8-0.

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

GROTRIAN STEINWEG.

The fame of this old established Piano Firm is the outcome of the lifework of three generations of the Grotrian Steinweg family and we solicit your kind interest in these magnificent

GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

FAVOURED By the Royal Courts of Europe.

USED At most of the leading conservatoires, Musical Acadamies and Institutes.

TESTIFIED For Excellence by,

Von Bülow.	Lamond.
Brahms.	Paderewski.
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Liszt.	Rummel.
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Clara Schumann.	Sapellinkoff.
d'Albert.	Sauer.
Stavenhagen	&c., &c.

We courteously invite comparison. As these Pianos are specially extra strong and built for the Tropics.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

PIANO, ORGAN and MUSIC DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL" — 150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. **150° TEST** **NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.**

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° — "SHELL" 150°

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THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE PERIL OF THE ORIENT.

The abiding peril of the orient is FEVER and its attendant dangers.
At the first sign of FEVER, AGUE, or INFLUENZA,
take Batliwala's Ague Mixture or Pills,
Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobiesitch, etc., in a day, Ans. 4 each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,

WORLI, LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	**150°**	**in cases.**	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	**150°**	,, ,,	
Chester	**125°**	,, ,,	
Devoe's	**125°**	,, ,,	
Monkey	**125°**	,, ,,	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN, CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments, received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock. Soft shell Almonds and Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Chestnuts and Malaca Raisins, and Greek Figs.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

MONGINI BROTHERS CAKE SPECIALITIES.

From 1lb. and upwards may be had Fresh daily if ordered before 9 a.m.

GATEAU YOLANDA—(a Lemon Tea Cake.)
GATEAU CAPRICE—(Chocolate Flake Cake.)
GATEAU CONVERSATION—(Custard Cream Cake.)
GATEAU NOISETTE—(Hazelnut Praline Cake.)
GATEAU JAPONAIS—(Pineapple Iced Cake.)
GATEAU MOKA—(Coffee Cream Cake.)
GATEAU IDEAL—(Cream Pastry Cake.)
GATEAU FLAMANDE—(Lemon and Almond Cake.)
GATEAU SUBLIME—(Very light apricot-flavoured Cake.)
GATEAU St. HONORE—(Whipped-cream Cake.)

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHURCH GATE STREET.

Telephone No. 325. Telegram.—MONGINI, Bombay.

Oakes' Madras Cigars

ARE recognised as the standards of excellence. They are hand-made and guaranteed free from opium. Highest awards whenever exhibited. The following are a few popular Brands:—

			PER 100 RS.	A.
Anglo-Indians No. 1,	4½",	Boxed 100	4	0
Oriental Cheroots	5"	,, 100	3	8
Supers, No. 1,	4¼"	,, 50	4	14
La Flor de Coromandel—				
IMPERIALS,	5¼"	,, 50	8	8
CABINETS,	4½"	,, 50	7	6
OPERAS,	3"	,, 100	5	12
Fiancees,	4¼"	,, 50	9	6
Empires,	4½"	,, 50	10	8
Gymkhanas,	5¼"	,, 50	13	12
Vishnus (Longs),	5"	,, 100	3	14
Vishnus (Shorts),	3½"	,, 100	2	12

Obtainable at all Stores and Tobacconists throughout India and Burma, or direct from the Company at the Prices quoted above, delivered free by Post.

Write for New Illustrated Edition of Cigar Price List.

OAKES & CO., Ltd.,
Box No. 24, MADRAS.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians, Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs, James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. E. KENNEDY, 35 Marine Lines, Bombay.

100 GOLD WATCHES FREE.

MARVELLOUS OFFER!—If you want one, write to us without delay. With your letter send us Rs. 2-8-0, M. O., for which we will forward you a nice Case containing "Nonpariel Dentole" (an excellent Tooth Powder), together with our offer. After you receive the beautiful Watch, we shall expect you to show it to your friends and call their attention to this advertisement. The watch is sent free by registered post on your complying with our Advertisement and with the marvellous offer which we will send. The Watch is solid real Gold, Keyless, Jewelled, Strong Mechanism, Lady's size, very handsome, reliable Timekeeper and warranted for 5 years. Orders not executed by V. P. P. Packing and postage extra.

MAPIT BROS.,
Ferozepur, Punjab.

CEMENT

PHAETON BRAND.

GUARANTEED BEST

English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

BOMBAY.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the office of the "Bombay Gazette," Ltd., is REMOVED to Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, where all communications from this date should be addressed.

By Order,
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE. "LORD REAY LECTURESHIP."

NOTICE is hereby given to the Medical Graduates of the Bombay University, that the subject for the abovenamed LECTURESHIP for the Winter Session 1913-14, will be Therapeutics and for that of 1914-15, the subject will be Physiology. The Course in each subject will consist of not fewer than two and not more than four lectures.

Applications from the intending candidates for the Lectureship for the Winter Session 1913-14, will be received by the Principal, Grant Medical College, up to the 31st March, 1913.

Copies of rules giving particulars as regards remuneration, etc., can be obtained from the College Clerk.

C. H. L. MEYER, M. D., Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Principal, Grant Medical College.

Grant Medical College,
Bombay, 20th January, 1913.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation, will be held at the Office of the Corporation, No. 3, Wallace Street, on WEDNESDAY, 5th February, 1913, at 4 P. M. (S.T.), for the following purposes :—

(1). To receive and consider the report of the Directors and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st May last.

(2). To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

(3). To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

(4). To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 21st January, 1913.

IN accordance with Section 108 of the Article of Association, the BOOKS of the above Corporation are OPEN for the inspection of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioner will commence ENQUIRY as to the VALIDITY of VOTES that have been objected to or challenged on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 11 A. M., (Bombay Time). The parties challenging and the parties whose votes have been objected to, and who have made applications to the Commissioner are requested to be present at the time specified above.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 21st January, 1913.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SECOND EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Alcock Ashdown and Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, the Carnac Iron Works, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 22nd day of January, 1913, at 4 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon, to confirm the Resolutions passed by the Shareholders at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 6th January, 1913.—Dated this 6th day of January, 1913.

By Order of the Directors,
D. LONGWORTH,
Senior Secretary and Manager.

Carnac Iron Works,
Carnac Bunder, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

THE GOVERNMENT of the United Provinces are CLOSING DOWN the ROORKEE WORKSHOPS, at Roorkee, on the 31st March, 1913. Offers are invited from firms desirous of taking over the shops as a going concern. The shops cover an area of thirty-one acres of land and consist of a Foundry, Machine, Fitting and Erecting and Blacksmiths' Shops, Carpenters and pattern makers Shops, Store yard Mathematical Instrument Shops, etc. The shops are equipped with new steam plant (3 Marshall Engines totalling 200 H. P.) all practically as good as new.

A plan of the shops and land and complete lists of Machinery Tools and Plant, and establishment will be supplied on application. Intending purchasers can inspect the shops at any time on application being made to the Superintendent.

W. G. WOOD,
Secretary to Government United Provinces,
Public Works Department, B. & R. Branch

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

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MAKE A NOTE OF THIS
WILLISON'S
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THURSDAY, JANUARY, 23RD,
SPECIAL PERFORMANCE,
in aid of the
MASONIC CHARITIES
under distinguished Patronage

A Recherche Programme has been specially prepared for this auspicious occasion.

Book Seats early at the Circus Office,
MAIDANIA. MAIDANIA.

MASONIC BALL

TO BE HELD IN THE
TOWN HALL,
On MONDAY, 17th February, 1913,

Under the distinguished patronage of the Grand Master, A. S. F. I. Most Wor. Bro. The Hon'ble F. C. O. Beaman, I. C. S., and the District Grand Master, Bombay, Right Wor. Bro. W. A. Haig-Brown, J. P.

Surplus of Funds to be devoted to Charity at the discretion of the above.

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For a Gentleman and Lady............ ...Rs. 15.
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Remittance must accompany the application for Tickets.

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EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
EIGHT ANNAS,
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Circus performances 6-30 & 9-30.

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ALL LONDON ARTISTS,
Assisted by the Band of the
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Admission to Garden and Concert,
As. 8.

SATURDAY, 25th JANUARY,

BOBBIE BURNS' NIGHT.

SPECIAL SCOTCH PROGRAMME.
SCOTCH MUSIC.
SCOTCH DINNER.

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The Queen of Indian Songstresses
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Tickets Rs. 10, Rs. 5 and Rs. 3.
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LES MISERABLES.

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FOUR EPOCHS,
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12,000 feet of Films.
THE 1ST EPOCH
will be exhibited on
SATURDAY, 25th Instant.

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LAST NIGHTS
OF
Present Programme.

THE CATHEDRAL, BOMBAY.

ORGAN RECITAL.

SATURDAY, January 25th, 6-30 P. M.

PROGRAMME.

1. Prelude and Fugue...In C Minor..............Bach.
2. Aria............" O Rest in the Lord ".Mendelssohn.
3. Abend-Traumerei. Op 19 No 1......Tschaikowsky.
4. Recit (1) "O Let Eternal Honours." Aria (2) "From Mighty Kings." Handel.
5. Contrasts ..."The Gavotte. A.D. 1700-1900."Elgar.
6. Recit (1) "And he Journeyed." Aria (2) "But the Lord is Mindful." Mendelssohn.
7. Andante in B flat.................................Merkel.

Between Nos. 5 and 6 Hymn 21 will be sung, and a collection will be made.

VOCALIST : MRS. DAVIES.
„ MISS DOROTHY VINING.
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Grand Circus Tent.

PARSHARAMRAO NEW GRAND CIRCUS INDIA

Professor Parashramrao's New Grand Circus with Royal Menagerie of performing wild animals consisting of 6 African Lions, 4 Royal Bengal Tigers, Elephant, Camel, Horses, Dogs and Monkeys and Goats etc, and about 25 famous Malbari and Indian Acrobats both males and females will show their skill in performing Triple horizontal bar, Cycle truck,, cakewalk on wire, balancing on single, double and flying trapeze and many other gymnastic and acrobatic feats; so also all trained animals such as Horses, Elephant, Camel, dogs, cows, monkeys, goats will perfectly entertain the audience in every of their acts.

Wonderful, thrilling and awe-inspiring acts of wild animals of 6 ferocious African lions and 4 Royal Bengal Tigers introduced by Professor Parasharamrao, the renowned Indian wild animal trainer will show extraordinary and daring feats in a big Iron cage which have never been seen in any of European or native Circus up to now. Funny Clowns will make people laugh beyond imagination.

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Box (4 Chairs)	Rs.	10
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First Class...	„ „	2
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Gallery	...As.	8

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SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR LADIES.

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A SEQUEL TO "THE FALL OF TROY"
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A thrilling picture-play showing how a brave girl saves a wole train from being robbed, and herself has a marvellous escape from death.

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31st July „	Rs. 52,00,000
30th December „	Rs. 100,00,000

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, (C. A. I. B.) London,
Manager.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors........	$ 15,000,000
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Fuel & Cylinder Oils.
WAX.
CANDLES.

B.
O.
C.

PETROL.
MOTOR OILS
A & B.
Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.
Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p. m., (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the effects of the late Mr. Pranjeevandas Girdharlal, consisting of pearl necklaces, toranmala, armlets, vanks, raifuls, earrings, mohanmala, kanthi, diamonds, earrings, morpagla, gold bangles set with diamonds, tika with diamond and pearls, loose diamonds, rubies and pearls, gold bars, gold hira kanthi bangles, watch-chain, javmala kada, and German silver vessels, etc. The above on view.

SALE OF VICTORIA, SHIGRAM AND HORSE.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 1282 of 1912, (Mahomed Nasim vs. Fatmabai), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 27th Inst., at 3 p. m., (S. T.).

1 Second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, one Office shigram, one grey Arab horse and harness.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd January, 1913.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COPPERSMITH ROAD, MAZAGON.

Suit No. 1209 of 1912.

Poonamchand Jipaji and Co............Plaintiffs

Vs.

Salimabai widow and others.........Defendants.

Pursuant to an order of Court made in the above suit on the 22nd day of November, 1912, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram, Attorneys for Bai Hafizabai, widow of Shaik Abdul Rehman, Writer, the Receivier appointed under the said order will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of January, 1913, at 4-30 p.m., (Standard Time), the undermentioned property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent, tenure land or ground situate at Coppersmith Road, Mazagon, in the City of Bombay, together with the message, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 161 (one hundred and sixty-one) square yards or thereabouts, and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 27-90, New Nos. 11,716-11,753 ; Old Survey No. 148, and New Survey No. 3554-3555, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under C. Ward No. 5336-37 (1), and Street Nos. 27-28, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by a public passage, on or towards the west by a passage and beyond it by the property of Mobeb Cawasji Pestonji Unklessarwalla, on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage and beyond it by the property of Khoja Kassambhoy Hurj, and on or towards the south by the sweeper's passage beyond that by the property of Sorabji Cawasji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the said Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram, Attorneys for the Receiver, at their Office, No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned,

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 P.M., (S. T.).

1 Second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin Office shigram, in good order.

1 Second-hand glass fronted miniature Office brougham.

1 Handsome strong rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 Grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 Bay pony quiet in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 22nd January, 1913.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
※ THERAPION ※
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PAINTS
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
The best quality of Paints and
Oils manufactured by
MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,
of London & Bristol,
can be obtained from all Bazar
Dealers.

CLARKES
B 41.
PILLS.
A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, JAN. 20.] BOMBAY, JAN. 21.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	75		1-8
3 do. Rentes ...	89		1-4
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	90 1-2		3-16
do. do. Gov. securities...	63 3-4	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	29 1-16	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	29 1-8	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York ...	63 1-8	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·19		-2
do. do. at Berlin...	20·46	unchgd	
do. do. New York...	4·87 3-8	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	5	since	
do. Short London Bills	17th Oct		
do. 3 months' sight...	4 5-8	unchgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	4 1-4	unchgd	
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5	unchgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 3-4	unchgd	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	4	unchgd	

Bar Gold. ... 77·9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £1,25,000

Closing Tone of Silver—Rise caused by speculative buying.

COUNCIL BILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—
Transfers on Calcutta......Rs. 5,00,000 at 1s 4 1-8d

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Easier. Fair demand
Futures Easy
Manchester Dull and inactive
Total Sales 800 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 1,000 „
Imports ... 19,000 „
Mid-americans ... 6·68—14
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9·75—15

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May.-June
6·41	6·41	6·40	6·38	6·37
—14	—13	—13	—14	—13

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	1914 Jan.-Feb.
6·34	6·31	6·21	6·09	5·97
—14	—15	—13	—14	

New York 11 a.m., March 11·88 May. 11·75.
New York official Noon call Mar. 11·88 May. 11·76
New Orleans 10 a.m. March 11·95 May. 11·96

NEW YORK—

		Sales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	25,000
„ Receipts at „ last year	...	5 ,000
Exports to Great Britain	...	......
Exports to Continent	...	29,000
Spot Cotton	...	12·90 unchgd

Futures—Month of Mar. 11·90—15
Futures—Month of May. 11·77—17
Southern selling of futures in the local market and unfavorable cables.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 12 5-16—3-16
Futures month of Mar. ... 11·97—09
Futures month of May. ... 11·95—11
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... ...
Do. Name of Ports— ... ...
Wheat White Karachi ... ... 40 unchgd
Do. Months ... ... Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 39 5-8 unchgd
Do Months— ... Jan.-Feb.—London—Sellers
Tone—Firm.
Wheat afloat for U. K. ... 1,790,000

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Barlette Russo—62 1-2lb ... Unchanged.
Do. Months— ... .
Australian Wheat.— ... ... Unchanged

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ... 50 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ... .

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 47 1-2—1-2
Do. Months— ... March-May
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp— Buyers
Linseed Calcutta ... ... 44—3d
Do. Months— ... ... April-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done—Buyers—Quiet
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 41 3-4
Do. Months— ... Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done.

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £7 0 0 unchgd
Jan.-Feb.—Hull—Done—Firm

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 13 7-8 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber... ... ... 4s 5 3-4 +1-2d
Jan.-Feb.—Value—Steady.

METALS—
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 68 3-4
Copper Braziers ... £ 83 1-2
Yellow Metal ... £ 7 1-4

FREIGHTS—
Coals—Cardiff, to Bombay Canal... 13-6 Nominal.

ARRIVALS :—
"Otto Sverdrup,"

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 13 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment... May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady small business doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 12s 6 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments ... Feb.-Mar.—Sellers,
Tone—Still very little doing.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 4 1-2+1-4
Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers
9 11 1-2+1-4—Oct-Dec.—Sellers
Tone—Steady. Limited business.
B A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 13 11 1-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments ... Mar-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 11 10 1-2 unchgd
Month of Shipments ... Jan.—Value.
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar—Steady but little or nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [21st JAN., 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
1 Parcel Sovs..	Rs. 5,790	Trieste	Eastern Bank
Gold Coins...	11,307	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 18th & 19th Jan., 1913.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway............	59	67,145
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	86	104,729

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened quiet but steady with rates unchanged. There has been a moderate enquiry for Bank remittance, but 3 months sight bills are still very scarce. Far Eastern rates are little steadier.

We quote :—
T. T. on London ...1s. 4 1-16d
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 3-32
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 5-16d. Mar.
Do. do France ...171 3-4
Do. do Marks ...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...151 1-2
Shanghai „ ...210 1-2
Japan „ ...148 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened steady at 95 1-8 for Cash and the settlement, but later in the day declined 1 1-6 closing as under. A moderate business has been done. For the second settlement the rate is 95 3-16.

We quote :—
Cash ... Rs. 95 1 0 buyers.
1st Settlement ... „ 95 1 0 „
2nd „ ... „ 95 3 0 „

BULLION :—

Yesterday bar silver in London closed 1-16 higher for ready and forward at 29 1-16 and 29 1-8 respectively. New York was 1-8 up at 63 1-8. The market opened at 72 11-16 ex-duty for the first settlement and has kept steady during the day with a moderate business doing. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—
English Bar Gold ... ... Rs. 23 15 0
Australian „ ... ... „ 23 15 0
Sovereigns „ ... ... „ 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)
Ready ... ... „ 72 8 0
1st Settlement ... ... „ 72 11 0
2nd Settlement ... ... „ 73 2 0
Silver (cum duty)
Ready ... ... „ 81 14 0
1st Settlement ... ... „ 82 1 0
2nd Settlement ... ... „ 82 8 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The decline in the home markets continues, and prices are now well below 6 1-2d in Liverpool for the summer months. Private telegrams are bullish and purchases are recommended at the present level. It certainly seems that the decline has gone far enough. The local market opened easier, good Broach being quoted Rs. 310, and fine Khamgon Akola January Rs. 306. Business has been done in Khamgaon Akola March at about Rs. 4 lower than January rate and there has also been some enquiry for fine Broach March and April. The market has steadied during the day and closes as under.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate enquiry.

QUOTATIONS :—

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	324	March.
Good M. G. Broach	Rs.	312	„
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat	„	327	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	„	324	„
Fine M. G. Yeotmal ...	„	320	„
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	„	316	„
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	„	307-8	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	„	287	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	„	278	„
Fine M. G. Bengal	„	270	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	„	261	Jan.
Sawginned Dharwar ...	„	321	Apl.-May.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—
Opening Tone ... ... Steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 8,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 41,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr
6·44	6·44	6·42
+03	+03	+02
Apr.-May.	May-June.	June.-July.
6·40	6·39	6·37
+02	+02	+03
July-August.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·34	6·25	6·12
+03	+04	+03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is quiet.
We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 7 12 0
Apl-May ... ... „ 8 10 9

RAPESEED :—
The market is quiet.
We quote :—
Brown Delhi Apl-May ... ...Rs. 8 4 6 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ... „ 7 10 0 B T
Yellow „ „ ... „ 8 1 0 „

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Steady.
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 59 0 0
Mimbara ... „ 60 8 0
Black Kutni ... „ 49 0 0
Red Khandwa ... „ 54 0 0

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 12 12 0 B T

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 39 0 0

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 26 8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Steady.
We quote :—
Bold ... ... Rs. 47 8 0
Small ... ... „ 46 8 0

WHEAT :—
The market is steady.
We quote :—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 7 0 R T
White Delhi Apl.-May ... „ 5 8 9 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,705 X D
Bank of India	66 C D
Indian Specie	70 1-2

MILLS.

David	500
Kohinoor	805
Manockji Petit	3,185
New Great Eastern	266 1-4
Standard	1,407 1-2
Southern Maratha	86 1-4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	185
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	181
Bombay S N Ordy	265
Colaba Land and Mill	1,530

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	577 1-2
Ahmedabad Prantej	700

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m., yesterday :—

Cotton	17,925	bales.
Wheat	14,269	cwts.
Linseed	600	„
Rapeseed	26	„
Gingellyseed	18,411	„
Poppyseed	600	„
Groundnuts...	11,908	„
Castorseed	2,607	„
Rice	2,933	„
Myrabollams.	6,456	„
Cottonseed	19,528	„
Mowraseed	789	„
Gram	4,607	„
Joowar	2,543	„
Maize	nil	
Barley	574	„

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 25,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain ... .
Exports to Continent ... ... 29,000 do.
Spot Cotton at New York ... 12·90
Future Cotton at New York—Mar.. 11·90—15
Future Cotton at New York—May... 11·77—17
Tone Market at closing Spot—Quiet—Futures Quiet

General Tone Market opened:—
Steady and declined owing to bear pressure and liquidation, later advanced partially on covering.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 20.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans ... 12 5-16—3-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Mar. 11·97—9
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May. 11·95—11
Opening Tone of Market—Closed—Steady

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot ... ...Quiet and closed —Quiet
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ... ... Quiet
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indian ... ... do.
Total Day's Sales ... ... 8,000 bales.
Sales on spec and export ... ... 1,000 do
Total Sales of Surat ... ...
Total Day's Imports 19,000
Coconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F. 5 1-2
Coconada Ginned—Ldn. C. I. F. 5 9-16
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ... 9 3-4
Good Bhownuggur ... 6 1 8d.
Good Bengal ... ... 5 10-16d.
F. G. Bengal ... ... 5 12-16d.
Fine Bengal ... ... 5 14-16d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn ... 6 3-16d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F. 6 20-32d.
Geo. Mayalls Yarns ... 11 1·4
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills) ... 11 3·8
Tone of Fine Yarns ... ... Quiet
Tone of Coarse Yarns ... ... do
Mid American at Liverpool... ... 6·68—14
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool,
Jan.-Feb. ... ... 6·41—14
Feb.-Mar. ... ... 6·41—13
Mar.-Apr. ... ... 6·40—18
Apr.-May ... ... 6·38—14
May-June ... ... 6·37—13
June-July ... ... 6·34—14
July-Aug. ... ... 6·31—14
Aug.-Sep. ... ... 6·21—13
Sept.-Oct. ... ... 6·09—12

MANCHESTER, Jan. 20.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—
Dull, and inclined to be easier in sympathy with cotton Shirting Dhooties are quiet and show signs of easier tendency. Grey Shirtings medium are quiet.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Apl.-May—Ldn.—44 Done
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ...Jan.-Feb.—Hamburg—48 9 Sellers
Do. La Plata...Jan.-Feb.—Hamburg—42 Done
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Quiet
Do. Tendency of the Market. With little doing
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes. Jan.—£23 15-0 „
do ...Mar.-Apr.—£23-0-0 „
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Quiet
Poppyseed Canal...Jan.-Feb.—Antwerp 72 6 „
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Steady
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship ...Jan.-Feb.—Antwerp 50 6 „
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship...Jan.-Feb—Antwerp— Noml
Do. Ferozepore usual bold ... Jan.-Feb—Antwerp— Noml
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Steady
Cotton seed. Bombay parcels ... Jan.-Feb.—Hull - £7-6-6— „
Do. Tone of Market at Close... ... Firm
Gingelly seed. Bombay 15 p.c....Jan.-Feb.—London 62 9 „
Wheat. Choice white Karachi ...Jan.-Feb.—London—39 10 1-2 „
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) —Jan.-Feb.—London 39 6 „
Do. Club No. 2 . Jan.-Feb.—London—39 10 1-2 „
Do. Choice white Delhi ... Noml
Do. Tone of Market at Close ... Quiet
Do. South Australian ... .
Do. Rozario Santa Fe 62 lbs ... .
Do. Red Graded American per central Mar.— ... 7 5 1-4

LONDON, Jan. 20.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg ...Jan.—9 6 —Sellers
German Beetroot. 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg ...Feb.—9 6 3-4 —Sellers
„ Closing Tone of Market Steady
German Granulated C. and F. India. (double Bags) Jan.-Feb.— 12 6 —Sellers
German Granulated C. and F. India. (double Bags) Feb.-Mar.— 12 7 1-2—Sellers
German Closing Tone Market Steady
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ..Jan.-Feb.—12 5 3-4 —Sellers
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ...Feb.-Mar.—12 5 3-4 —Sellers
Do. Closing Tone of Market ... Steady
Mauritius Crystals...Jan.— 13 —Value
Do. Closing Tone of Market ... Quiet
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— Jan.-Feb—13 6 — „
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags— Feb-Mar.—13 7 1·2 — „
Do. Closing Tone of Market.—Steady.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ... Jan.-Feb.—12—Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ... July-Dec.—10 6 3-4
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ... Jan.-Feb.—12 1 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec.—10 8 1-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... Jan.-Feb.—13 5 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... July-Dec.—11 9 3-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi Jan.-Feb.—13 7
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi —July-Dec.—11 11 1-4
Closing Tone of Market ... } Quiet
Special Feature ... ... } with little doing

LONDON, Jan. 20.

METALS.

		£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	...	68	15	0
„ Best English Selected	...	77	10	0
„ Braziers...	...	85	0	0
„ Tone of Market	...	Quiet		
Hard Spelter ...	...	23	10	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	...	231	0	0
Yellow Metal ...	...	7 5-16		
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G. G. O. B 1, p.c. F O B L'pool ...	...	12	7	6
Pig Iron, No. 3 Cleveland...	...	3	6	6
„ „ No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro	...	3	9	6
„ „ Gartsherrie	...	4	3	6
Lead Pig English...	...	17	10	0
Silver, Spot ...	...	29 1-16		
„ 2 months hence	...	29 1-8		
„ Tone of Market—	...	Steady—Speculators buying.		

LONDON, Jan. 20.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot 29 1-16
Silver 2 months 29 1 8
„ Closing Tone of Market— Steady
„ Tendency, etc, of the Market—Speculators buying, market tendency rather quiet.
Rentes 3 per cent ... ...£ 89
Consols 2 1-2 per cent ...£ 75
Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent ...£ 90 1-2
Sterling loan ... ...£ 90 1-2
Govt Securities, 3 per cent ...£ 77 1-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent ...£ 63 3-4
Bar Gold per oz ... ... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market— Steady
Closing „ „ „ — do
Bank of England Rate of Discount is 5 per cent
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight. 1 3 29-32
London at Paris Fcs ... 25·19
Berlin cheques on London Mks ... 20·46
New York (Demand Bills) dols ... 4 87 3-8
Interest day to day loans ... 3 3-4
„ 7 days Market loans ... 4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months sight. 4 5-8
„ „ „ 6 „ „ 4 3-16
Fine Trade Bills 3 months ... 5
„ „ 6 „ ... 5

LONDON, Jan. 20.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

General Tone of Market—Steady

RUBBER.

Fine Hard Para Rubber—Jan.-Feb. - 4 5 1-2 —Sellers
General Tone of Market ... ... Steady

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ... 8,000
Tone of Market ... ... Steady
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool—

Futures.		Latest closing	To-days opening.
Jan.-Feb.	...	6·41	6·37
Feb.-Mar.	...	6·41	6·37
Mar-Apl.	...	6·40	6·36
Apl.-May	...	6·38	6·34
May-June	...	6·37	6·33
June-July	...	6·34	6·29
July-Aug.	...	6·31	6·27
Aug.-Sept.	...	6·21	6·17
Sept.-Oct.	...	6·09	6·06

Prices at 10-5 a.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall s—4100 1-2 cwts myrabollams, L Pragji; 2002 cwts oil cakes, T Morrison and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat, and 3200 cwts Maize Sunday and Co; 17022 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 5601 cwts myrabollams, J M Bilimoria and Co; 4000 cwts Bonemeal, E C Nanji; 220 bales cotton-waste, W Wolf and Sons; 100 bales hemp, Killick Reeve and Co; 250 tons manganeseore, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—1,172 bales hides, E D Sassoon and Co; 49 bales hides and skins, M J Joomabhai and Co; 2052 1-2 cwts cottonseed, A Khemp 6 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 41 bales hemp, F Khoolchand; 11 cwts Mica King King and Co; 522 cwts fishmaws, K Dhimji and Co; 773 bales hides, K M Kooka; 6 bales animal hair, J M Rahimtoola; 112 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 6 cwts Haderdashery, King King and Co.

FOR NEWYORK.

Rakaia s—100 cwts cashewnuts, R Jeewandas and Co; 20 cwts cardamonseed, M Jafferbhoy, 197 1-2 cwts cotton and waste, 25 cwts Buffalo Picker's Solomon Bros; 100 cwts mustardseed, N Bros and Co.

Arabia s—13 bales carpets, Thos Cook and Son.

PORT SAID (for orders).

Ben Cruchan s—1339 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros

FOR MARSEILLES.

Merton Hall s—2000 cwts groundnuts, B S Lloyd and Co; 220 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; Roxburg s—11005 1-2 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Bassano s—11000 cwts cottonseed, W Bucher; 1840 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 2000 cwts cottonseed, B Mawjee and Co; 2000 cwts cottonseed, L Pragji; 12000 3-4 cwts A Khemp; 6620 cwts bailey, Sandey and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Lindsay s—110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 3000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 2002 cwts linseed, 2001 cwts nigerseed and 4002 cwts groundnuts C Boggiano and Co; 2001 cwts gingelyseed, E D Sasson and Co; 330 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 110 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 550 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2000 cwts groundnuts, K Devchand & Co. 40 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 2000 cwts rapeseed, 2000 cwts groundnuts, 2000 cwts Gram, 2000 cwts castorseed, and 2000 cwts nigerseed B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Arsterturm s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Gastein s—500 cwts Bone Sinews, C Mody and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gastein s—2,001 cwts gingellyseed. C Boggiano and Co; 360 cwts groundnuts and 2,499 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton Gaddum and Co: 302 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Cleopatra s—2,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Gastein s—200 bales cotton, W Pavri and Co; 704 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, S Byramji.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—1,564 bales cotton and 2,000 castorseed, Ralli Bros; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, C Boggiano and Co; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Arsterturm s—393 bales cotton, and 199 cwts teelseed, 1,000 cwts linseed and 3,999 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 208 cwts Fumelseed, R Jeewandas and Co; 201 cwts nigerseed P Assoo 7 cwts Ghandy Medicin, G Suchedina.

FOR GENOA.

Roxberg s—113 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—59 1-4 cwts olibanum K Fazulbhai; 800 bales twist. E D Sassoon and Co; 50 cases opium P and O Co; 200 twist M M Essabhoy.

Wakasa Maru s—50 cases dryfruit, V Narpar and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—584 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 1,250 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Wakasa Maru s—100 bales cotton. M Amersey and Co; 100 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy; 4 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

Harunasan Maru s—230 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 200 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 1,300 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 250 bales cotton, G G Kaisha; 230 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

Banca s—300 bales cotton, The Japan C T Co; 300 bales cotton, Mitchell, & Co; 245 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Wakasa Maru s—70 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 75 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton T Co.

FOR MOJI.

Wakasu Maru s—100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

Haranasa Maru s—200 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co; 150 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 600 bales cotton, P Rajaram and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Wakasa Maru s—500 bales cotton, M B Kaisha,

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. J.C. Orr, Chairman of the Board, presiding.

Consideration was given to the question of paying the pension contribution of Mr. C. M. Correa, appointed as Secretary and Chief Accountant of the Trust.

The Chairman said that Government had sanctioned the appointment and the Board had now to sanction Rs. 34 per month for his pension contribution.

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla opposed this. He remarked that his salary was Rs. 600 a month and asked why the Trust should pay an additional amount of Rs. 34.

The Chairman said that Mr. Correa was on probation and the question might be considered later.

On the motion of Sir Ibrahim it was resolved to request the Finance Committee to submit a report after framing rules for leave and payment of pension contribution in case of Government servants employed by the Trust.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name, and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MANSFIELD—January 16, at Calcutta, the wife of Gilbert Mansfield, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Alcock, Ashdown and Co., Ltd. Extraordinary General Meeting, Carnac Iron Works, Frere-road, 4 p.m.
Bombay Medical Union, Lantern Lecture on "Malaria and Mosquitoes," by Dr. K. B. Shroff, Readymoney Building, 7 30 p.m.
Address to Mr. Shilstone, Retiring Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, 5-45.
Salle Française : Prof. T. Peltier on "Some French Humorists," 6-20 p.m.
Coronation Cinematograph, Sandhurst-road.
Alhambra Cinematograph, junction of Parel and Sandhurst roads.
"Maidania," 5-30 p.m. to 11-30 p.m.
Parashramrao's Circus near Phul Gully, 9-30 p.m.
Willison's Tented Shows at "Maidania," 9 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 12 p.m.

Maxim: "A man must consume two pounds of solid and six pounds of liquid food every twenty-four hours."—Prof. Gamgee, Owens College.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "China," with the outward mails of the 10th instant, left Aden at 5 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arabia" will leave Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-1.
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912)		12-0

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March............	Bavarda.......................	H. Starke
Grand Finale...	Ariels...........................	O. Bach
a Menuet	Paderewski's arr.	Morelli
b One Step ...	The Dodo Dawdle..........	E.Dunkels
Selection	A Country Girl	Monckton
Valse	Red Roses	F. Lehar
Selection	Harry Lauder's Songs......	Hume
Galop (Bell Solo)	Over the Sticks..................	Le Brunn

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion. B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W Salter, Bandmaster commencing at 5-45 p.m. to-day :—

March	Myrella la Jolie..............	Berniaux
Overture	Le Roi D yvetot	Adam
Valse...........	The Chocolate Soldier .	Strauss
Selection	San Toy	Jones
Char............	The Mill in the Forest...	Eilenberg
Song............	Alice where art thou ...	Ascher
Selection	The Runaway Girl	Monckton
March of the Peers	....	Sullivan
Patrol	Siamese	Lincke

MUSIC AT "MAIDANIA."—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. F. A. Smith and Officers, the Band of the 2nd Q. V. O. R. L. I. will play the following programme of music at "Maidania" this evening, under the direction of Mr. F. Lemoss, Bandmaster :—

From 7 to 9.

March..............	Viva La Jota.............	Marquina
Valse................	Song Dh Automne.......	Joyce
Reminiscences of the Plantation	....	Chambers
Intermezzo.........	Rendez-Vous............	A letter
Valse	In the Twilight...........	Ceoti
Song	Killarney	Bulle
Two-Step	I've Got Ring on my Fingers......	Scott

From 10 to 12.

March..................	La Bombe..................	Macle
Valse....................	Gold una Silber...........	Lehar
Fantasia................	Students Songs..........	Douglas
A dream Picture..	Phanton Brigade..........	Myddleton
(A Musical travesty)	The Warblers Serenade.	Perry
Two-Step	Anona...........	Grey
Pantaisia	Voyage in a Troop-ship...................	Miller

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Australia," will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 a.m. on Saturday the 25th instant.

CHILD'S DEATH FROM OPIUM.—A two-year-old Mahomedan child was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital on Monday, suffering from the effects of opium poisoning, and died yesterday morning. It seems that the mother had given the child some money from a purse, in which was also a small box containing opium. While taking the cash out she dropped the box, which lay on the floor unnoticed by her. The child took it and swallowed the contents.

THE SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY.—"First Aid Class."—A new First Aid class was opened by the Social Service League, Parel, on Sunday last, mainly for the benefit for the mill-hand class. Thirty-five men have been enrolled so far. After Mr. Wagh a joint honorary secretary of the League had briefly explained to the meeting the necessity of the wider diffusion of the knowledge of the first aids, especially among the mill-hands who are subjects to recurring accidents, Dr. Shamro M. Navalkar, M.B.B.S., delivered his lecture. The class will meet every Sunday at 3 p.m. for a period of about of three months and will be conducted by Dr. Navalkar. "Hygienic Class."—An examination of the Hyginic Class conducted by Dr. Sanjgiry, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., will take place next Sunday (26th inst.), at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Khetwady Municipal School, Girgaum, by Dr. Mahamady on behalf of St. John Ambulance Association. Members of the class are requested to present themselves for this examination at the appointed time.

LITTLE SPELLS of fever, Little Chills so bland,
Make the mighty graveyard and the angel band,
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC taken now and then,
Keeps a man healthy in a fever den.
Of all chemists and stores in India—MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

RASH ON FACE HANDS AND BODY

Red Patches with White, Dry Scab. Like Dandruff on Head. Very Itchy. After Using Cuticura Remedies for One Week Was Entirely Cured.

"I suffered very much from eczema for eight or nine months. A fine rash appeared on my face, hands, scalp and on my body. It formed red patches with a white, dry scab. It was like dandruff on the head, very itchy at times. I tried several kinds of medicines and ointments, and also got some doctor's medicine, but none of them did me any good, and I got no relief. I saw the advertisement of the Cuticura Soap and Ointment in the paper, so sent for 4s. 6d. worth of Cuticura Remedies. After using the Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills for one week, I was entirely cured, and have had no trouble since." (Signed) Edmond Fitzpatrick White, Newcastle, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary, Ireland, July 14, 1911.

CURED BABY IN A WEEK

"My baby's head was nothing but a mass of scab all over, and it worried me to look at it. I got a little Cuticura Ointment and found it was doing good so I bought two more boxes and it healed. After using the Cuticura Ointment a few days the scab came right off, leaving his head quite bald. Now he has a head as clean and smooth as if he had never had any bad head at all, and the hair is quite thick and lovely and light. He is a lovely baby now. We had used so many other kinds of ointment, but it was of no use, and the Cuticura Remedies cured my baby in a week. I advise anyone who has skin trouble to use the Cuticura Soap and Ointment." (Signed) Mrs. L. Hall, Whiting Yard, Bedminster, Bristol, Eng., Jan. 20, 1911.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book on skin and hair, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

That Stop Pain.

Accidents will happen. Disease and various ailments sometimes come in spite of all precautions. But why endure the aches and pains when LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM well rubbed in will instantly bring relief ?

It is unquestionably the most remarkable pain cure in the world. For back-ache, head-ache, lumbago, rheumatism, pains in the chest, arms, legs, feet—for accidental sprains and bruises—it has no equal.

Little's Oriental Balm is the "friend in need" and the "first aid to the injured" in homes, shops and factories, on farms, in mines—wherever people have aches and pains—all over the world.

Stop that pain ! Little's Oriental Balm will do it quickly, easily, pleasantly, surely.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.
PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.
POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDRS and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills. 3 bottles Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that :—I. have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11 writes that :—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V.P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

ARE YOU BUYING A MOTOR CAR ?
IT WILL PAY YOU TO PUT THE MATTER IN OUR HANDS. WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY. AN ENQUIRY WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.
CALL OR WRITE:
THE ORIENT MOTOR CAR AND ELECTRIC Co.,
53, Apollo Street,
[Tel. "LATEST."] Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Skerries 2702 tons Captain W. Angus arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Moji 29th December, with a cargo of 6440 tons coal.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Patiala 1929 tons Captain O. F. Warrington arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta 17th January with a general cargo and 36 deck passengers.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia 3253 tons Captain W. Kelso sailed on Tuesday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The Hall line steamer Merton Hall 2773 tons Captain F. Field arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday from Liverpool 14th December via Karachi with ballast.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclachlan 6008 tons Captain W. P. Rodger arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Glasgow, 11th December via Manchester and Liverpool with a general cargo.

The B. and P. S. N. Company's steamer Mansuri 2042 tons, Captain P. H. Gore sailed on Tuesday for Jedah, with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R.I.M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer	Capt R A Nugent	R N Flagship
H M S Alert	Comdr H C Somerville	Sloop
H M S Sphinx	Comdr Geo J Todd	Spl Ser St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR —JAN. 21.

Arcadia	3513	Satcham	P & C Co
Baroda	1393	penny	Basrea 3-1 13 M M & Co
Barala	1899	Butter	M M and Co
Gerd	750	Andreasen	F F C & Co
Lawoe	1817	Boon	Arab Strs Ltd
Lings	9.0	Manley	M M and Co
Lhwedagon	1993	Creagh	Indo Burma Pet Co
Marmaris		Comdr Muhlis	Turkish G Boat
Mozaffer	250	Nacoda	Persian Govt
Marienfels	3500	Slifens	W & A G & Co
Merton Hall	2773	Field	K Nixon & Co
Palamcotta	2207	Stockwell	M M & Co
Patiala	1929	Warrington	M M & Co
Shah Jehan	698	Nacoda	
Saigon Maru	3311	Yamaguchi	N Y Kaisha
Siranae	3464	Gray	Standard Oil Co
Skerries	2702	Angus	
Clan Lindsay	2,499	Scott	J Finlay & Co
Urlana	8383	Roatt	15-1 M M & Co
Wearbeck	2445	Thomson	Turner Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JAN. 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Wakasa Maru	3923	Nielsen		25-1	N Y Kaisha
B Cha[illegible]ia	3,951	Cunningham	Ant	25	
C&R Bassono	2763	Boxhall	K'chi	28-1	J F & Co
D&E Rakaia	3360	Smith	Philadelphia		W & A G & Co
F Clan Maclachlan	3008	Rodges	Tuticorin	31-1	Finlay & Co
K Caithness	2442	Ridland	Port Said	31-1	W & A Graham & Co
L Haulwen	2312	Tod	Philadelphia	18 1	J F & Co
M Devanha	4785	Hickey	Shanghai	29-1-13	
N Iskra	2655	Miljasa	Servola	23-1	S Smith & Co
O Kintail	2,252	Saunders		23-1	F M & Co
P Asserturm	3,153	Maselins	Kchi	25-1	W & A G & Co
Q Harunasan Maru	1815	Nagatsan	Kobe	26-1	M B Kaisha

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Banca	3794	Potter		24-1	P & O Co
4 Koing	3176	Caltzein		24-1	A Strandes & Co
6 Canara	3,88[illegible]	Phillips			M M & Co
7 Cleopatra	2129	Chersch	Trieste	1-2	A Lloyd
8 Roxburg	2926	Harrison	Genoa	25-1	Morison & Co
9 City of Birmingham	4833	Mayall	Karachi	25-1	Killick N & Co
10 & 11 Delta	4780	Martin	Shanghai	12-2	P & O S N Co
12&13 Arabia	4098	Palmer	London		P & O Co
14 Kasara	605	King	Busreh	23-1	M M & Co
15 Gastein	2361	Mariglia	Trieste	25-1	A L & S Co
16 Mansuri	2042	Gore	Jeddah	21-1	B & P S N Co

M W D D

Hoseinei	993	Richardson	NF	N F	B P S N Co

H W P D

Indravati	513	Ismail			Bo S N Co
Ponani	552	Dawood B.	Nasgar	22-1	Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
21	Merton Hall	Field	L'pool, Dec 14
	Clan Maclachlan	Rodger	Glasgow, Dec 11
	Skerries	Angus	Moji, Dec 29
	Patiala	Warrington	Calcutta, June 17

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
21	Lord Ormonde	German	Antwerp etc
	Scindia	Kelso	Liverpool etc
	Mansuri	Gore	Jeddah

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday :—

Steamer Gastein for Trieste, &c.
„ Barjora for Persian Gulf, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Steamer "Malta," arrived at London on the morning of the 20th instant. The same Co's steamer "Persia arrived at London on the evening of the 18th instant. The same Co's. steamer "Palawan", arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 18th instant.

The Societa' Nazionale de Servizi Marittimi steamer "Capri", from Hongkong, left Penang on the 20th instant and is expected to arrive at Bombay on the 29th instant.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B B & C I RAILWAY.—Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of traffic for week ended 28th Dec. on 1,827·66 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,94,000	4,08,000	7,000	6,09,000
Or per mile of Railway	106	223	4	333
For previous 25 weeks of half year	53,20,949	75,22,462	1,90,456	13033867
Total for 26 week	55,14,949	79,30,462	1,97,456	13642867
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,44,631	4,51,019	39,158	7,34,808
Per mile of Ry.	134	247	21	402
Total to corresponding date	57,18,471	76,43,757	3,21,310	13683538

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 1,25 808
Do. to date ....Rs. 40,671

Regarding the customary exchange of "Philippines," a home paper explains that the finder gives one of them to a member of the opposite sex. They eat their respective kernels. Whoever of the two on the next or any future day is the first to say to the other "Good morning Philippine," is entitled to receive a present from the other. The word, he continues, is found in the New English Dictionary, though the form Philippina is preferred. The word is understood to represent the German "Vielliebchen," the diminutive of "Viellieb'—"well-beloved." According to various writers in "Notes and Queries," the custom was known in various parts of England in the middle of the nineteenth century. In the Northern States it was a common custom before 1848. It is also widely spread in Europe, for it is known in France, Holland, Germany, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. Some of the correspondents of "Notes and Queries" said they were, even in England, accustomed to the French form, a woman saying "Bon jour, Philippe," and a man "Bon jour Philippine." Littre believes that the custom first arose in Germany.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA,
AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear

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OFFICES IN THE EAST:—
CAIRO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.
BOMBAY OFFICE No. 44, HORNBY ROAD, (MACMILLAN BUILDINGS.)
Telephone No. 1827.

ALL THE WORLD
OVER IN THE COURSE OF
HUMAN EVENTS
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"THE MACHINE YOU WILL EVENTUALLY BUY."

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SOLE AGENTS,
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ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES
INCLUDING
SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.
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The Bombay Gazette

Wednesday, 22nd Jan. 1913.

SIR BAMPFYLDE FULLER ON INDIA.

SIR BAMPFYLDE FULLER has just completed another contribution to the literature of India, which forms one of Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons' "All Red Series." "The Empire of India," he styles the work, and it deals exhaustively with this country from many aspects—physical, natural history, agriculture, famine and irrigation, manufactures, commerce, population, education, religious beliefs, government, political conditions are all treated of in turn and those who remember Sir Bampfylde Fuller will be prepared to attach full importance to the opinions he expresses. Some of his chapters may well be commended to the attention of the Services Commission, for the author served many years in the Civil Service and, ere his somewhat sensational retirement, rose to the top of the tree. He describes the Executive Government of India as a nerve system of bureaux, actuated chiefly—so far—by impulses of its own, but affected by popular ideas and aspirations which impinge upon it from the British Parliament, from the Indian Legislative Councils and the local boards in Indian towns and districts. This nerve system, as Sir Bampfylde puts it, has, for the most part, been represented by the Indian Civil Service, which for over a century has practically held a monopoly of the administration of the country. Until comparatively recent years it has held, and for many years was secured by English law in holding, all posts of superior control in judicial or executive administration. "It has thus the character rather of a government service trust than of a government service." Tracing the history of the service and of the changes effected in its constitution, Sir Bampfylde records that "with the advancing intelligence and probity of the educated classes it has been possible to relax the monopoly of the Indian Civil Service to the highest posts of control; and during the past generation, under the authority of Parliament, ninety-three of these posts have been thrown open to Indians, who have proved their capacity by meritorious service in the provincial branch." He hastens to explain what to those unacquainted with this country may seem an individious distinction, that having regard to the fact that an Indian living in this country is untroubled by a number of expenses that are incidental to the life of a European in India, the salary enjoyed by Indians holding these posts is limited to two-thirds of that to which a European would be entitled. "Europeans are, indeed, heavily burdened by charges connected with sick leave, furlough and the maintenance of separate establishments, in Europe or in hill stations, for their wives and families."

Naturally, Sir Bampfylde Fuller has a great admiration for the service of which he was so conspicuous an ornament, and strict impartiality compels us to endorse his claim that the members of that service have generally shown the capacity which is awakened by responsibility in men of British race, with ample salaries they have been hardly tempted by dishonesty, and their detached impartiality has not been disturbed by the importunity of relations or friends. "To the credit of their nation they have established and maintained a Government, which, for its resources, is exceedingly efficient, and, in one honourable respect—its solicitude for the poor—has probably been the most painstaking the world has ever known." That the service is not perfect, Sir Bampfylde does not seek to deny and mentions as its chief defect, "a jealousy of its privileges which has made it hesitate to believe that any of its members was unfit for responsible office and should in the public interests be promoted." We doubt if that unbelief prevails to-day even as strongly as it did when Sir Bompfylde was in office and he, himself, is not slow to admit that the prospect of the decline of the power of the service with the growth of Indian intelligence is accepted and has not affected the temper of its officers, who have generally taken pride in their charge's intellectual development and have not limited their sympathies to their business of control. In his view their role is becoming less prominent, though hardly less important, for he thinks that non-official voices in the Legislative Councils will put authority on its defence with explanations and arguments and will claim an increasing influence upon lines of policy.

One of the most striking chapters of Sir Bampfylde's volume is that dealing with the popular feeling towards British rule. To some foreign critics he finds British rule appears to be a cramping force, stifling India's development and lowering her vitality. But to them he replies that it may be likened with more justice to a protecting rampart, which assists evolution by excluding forces that would certainly cut back its earliest essays. "Social reforms may be coming slowly in India; but to judge from the conditions of Turkey, Persia and China, it is owing to British influence that they are coming at all. The corruption which poisons the life of those countries is no worse than India once endured: to exorcise it requires stronger determination than a corrupt society can develop of itself." In support of this contention, Sir Bampfylde shows that nowhere in Asia, except in Japan, "a country of peculiar aptitudes," does meritorious talent enjoy such opportunities as in India for exercising itself and winning distinction in the public service, and, furthermore, the Indian party of political progress owes its existence to the British Government. Notwithstanding this the writer cannot close his eyes to the fact that, although Indians appreciate the education which British rule has fostered and the many material benefits with which alien hands have endowed the country, "British rule can count upon little active sympathy—indeed, may without exaggeration be described as unpopular." This is but natural and we quite agree with Sir Bampfylde's conclusion that our alien rule cannot but be disliked, however great the personal esteem that may be won by its officers. Waves of discontent must sweep over the country notwithstanding the recognition of the benefits British rule has brought to its people. How to obviate evil consequences is a problem which has long been debated upon and the majority of those most directly interested will endorse the writer's dictum, "an unsleeping watch for approaching trouble and an unswerving firmness in enforcing the law." British authority must, and will be maintained not only in the interests of British manufactures and officials, but in the interests of India's peace and progress; and in considering the country's future, Sir Bampfylde Fuller reiterates the accepted function of British rule—to foster progress, to encourage the adoption of Western ideas and to provide such opportunities as it can for their exercise. "Rooted in these ideas, are aspirations for power in politics and these are naturally entertained by Indians who have sat at the feet of Western teachers. To meet them without risking the stability of the Government is a problem of ever-increasing complexity."

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A FAMOUS BRISTOL PUBLISHER. Mr. Arrowsmith, whose death is announced by Reuter, must be Mr. J. W. Arrowsmith, the well-known Bristol publisher, who carried on a flourishing business in Quay Street of that famous city. The publishing house of Arrowsmith began as a bookselling concern as early as 1829, and it is now known mainly for issuing high-class fiction by many of the most eminent novelists of this and the immediately past generation. Mr. Arrowsmith was connected with authors like F. Anstey, Sir Henry Lucy, Sir A. Quiller-Couch, the late Walter Besant, Andrew Lang, and several other well-known names in contemporary literature as the publisher of some of their best works. He made his first hit nearly thirty years ago by publishing the melodramatic story which has since become famous under the title of "Called Back," by a then unknown writer who had selected Hugh Conway for his pseudonym. Frederick Fargus, the author of this romance, was a Bristol auctioneer by profession who was early smitten by the passion for writing, and Mr. Arrowsmith had already published several of his books of poetry and fiction which, however, achieved only local fame. But in 1883, when he was thirty-five, he wrote "Called Back" and Mr. Arrowsmith started his "Bristol Library of Fiction" with it. The reception it met with almost immediately was most gratifying as well as unexpected to both author and publisher. Within a few months thirty thousand copies were disposed of and in four years as many as three hundred and fifty thousand were sold. Arrowsmith behaved handsomely to its author when it turned out such a success. The original agreement was only a hundred and fifty pounds for an edition of ten thousand with a small royalty afterwards; but this was cancelled with Arrowsmith's full consent, and Mr. Fargus was generously made a participator in the pecuniary benefits of his story to a much greater extent than was originally contemplated.

Fargus was feted by the mayor and citizens of Bristol for having reflected credit on their ancient city, and he soon left it for London to take up the literary profession; having, of course, given up his paternal calling of auctioneer, in which, too, he had achieved some fame as a good judge of art curiosities, China and other articles of of vertue and had been employed to value and catalogue the celebrated Strawberry Hill collection originally founded by Horace Walpole. But it is melancholy to relate that his career was cut short by a premature death within a couple of years of writing "Called Back." As the late Lord Houghton, the father of the present Secretary of State for India, described him on the epitaph which he composed, he was a British writer of fiction of great renown and greater promise, who died prematurely." The late Henry Labouchere, it is pleasing to recall, had contributed something to the great success of "Called Back," by saying in his paper that the book was so interesting that it kept him busy reading the whole night till the small hours of the morning. This caused a run on the book, which was already being read in Bristol, and made its success wider and more secure. Bristol, where Mr. Arrowsmith carried on his business as a publisher, had already been rendered famous in literature by another bookseller and publisher, who made a name by giving to the world the just poetic efforts of Wordsworth Coleridge and Southey, the celebrated Joseph Cottle, who disinterestedly ran much pecuniary risk by first publishing the "Lyrical Ballads" when they could find no other businessman to do this and by remunerating their unknown authors to a much greater extent than anybody else could have ventured to do. Cottle was a poet himself and published his own effusions as well as those of other and greater poets. Byron the satirist of Wordsworth and his friends attacked Cottle bitterly as "Bœtian Cottle, rich Bristowa's boast, imports old stories from the Cambrian everst, and sends his goods to market all alive, lines forty thousand, cantos twenty-five," for having published a pair of long epics. Byron's allusion, uncomplimentary though it is, has preserved Cottle's name from oblivion and he lives in the poet's verse as a 'fly in amber', though his connection with the Lake poets also keeps his memory green.

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INDIA AND THE NAVY. TO PUT it plainly, the Naval Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" and the writer of its leading article on the subject referred to by Reuter, know nothing at all of India, even if they do of the general question of naval defence, when they say this country is not paying her fair share towards the up-keep of the Navy. Admitted that her sea-borne commerce is worth two hundred and fifty millions and her contribution "a paltry hundred thousand sterling," it is enough, more than enough, considering the class of ships sent out to this station. But that is not the point. India pays for her land defences much more than any other part of the Empire, and that must save her from contributing more towards the up-keep of the Navy. It is admittedly not a matter for the Indian princes, but for the Government of India to consider, but the Indian Government maintains a force of over 450,000 men, of whom 75,000 are British soldiers, 156,000 Indian soldiers, to which may be added 38,000 British or Anglo-Indian volunteers and 187,000 Police—all of whom she equips and trains. As has only recently been shown, save for the Volunteers, this force is always on an active footing. And in addition to these are reserves not included in the above-named total. The cost of this establishment amounts to forty-two per cent. of India's net income—twenty-three millions, of which only four millions go to the police. India pays enough for defence and no one with a sense of fair-play will ask that she shall pay more. As for the rumoured gift of a dozen "Dreadnoughts" by ruling Princes, Mr. Archibald Colquhoun makes the only possible comment in the current number of the "United Empire" when he says the idea of a gift on that scale was obviously preposterous, and no contribution at all can be regarded as due from a loyal dependency which, for years, has played its full part in sustaining the military strength of the Empire as a whole. "The British army in India is paid for out of Indian taxes, and, of couree, the native army as well, besides the special contingents maintained by some of the native states for Imperial service. Though some of the native rulers may be personally wealthy men, the apprehension is that the burden of the suggested gift might be shared in the end by taxpayers who are already the least able of any British subjects to bear increased taxation. Any contribution would have an ugly look of tribute, the administration of India being controlled from London."

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CINEMATOGRAPH CENSORS. THE newly-appointed Cinematograph Censor in London, began to discharge the functions of his office the week the mail left and the members of British Board of Film Censors was located in premises in Shaftesbury Avenue. These individuals are to work—or to inspect films in a darkened room for eight hours a day in the interests of British morals. Any film or section of a film which seems to be objectionable is to be at once brought to the notice of Mr. Redford, the former Examiner of Plays, who is at the head of the Board, and he is to decide whether the whole or a part shall be prohibited, and no film but those which have passed the Censor are to be exhibited in England. It appears that this is a self-imposed consorship in the interests of the trade, who naturally desire to cater for the biggest public. There is an idea that certain films keep a section—and by no means inconsiderable section—of the public away from the picture theatre, said Mr. Redford to an interviewer the other day. A cinematograph entertainment must, of necessity, be a varied one, so that hitherto both the manufacturer and the theatre proprietor have had no easy task in selecting types of films that could be claimed in every case to be of the high standard which both parties desired to maintain. "I have no prejudice against any particular type of picture unless it is positively objectionable. I shall stand for the public in the interests of the trade, and their business is to please the greatest number and offend none. Whether such a thing is possible is another matter, but we will go as near as we can to it." In Bombay, the duty of intervention in the case of an objectionable film is added to the burden of the police and in some cases pictures have been shown which would better have been suppressed. Whether it will be found necessary to establish censorship in this country we do not know, but if managers will exercise their own discretion and refrain from showing pictures calculated to offend religious susceptibilities or good taste the present arrangement may continue to suffice.

THE result of the elections to the Supreme Legislative Council from the Bengal landholders was as follows:—Maharaja of Cossimbazar, 179 votes; Mahareja of Dighapatia, 117. For the Mohamedans, Mr. Ghuznavi secured 216, Mr. Ariff 19, and Mr. Shujaat Ali Beg 29.

CALCUTTA.

Bengal's First Governor.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 18.

The day on which this letter will appear in print will be the first anniversary of the appointment of Lord Carmichael of Skirling to be the first Governor of the newly-created presidency of Bengal, and it is meet to record the popular impression of his salient characteristic. Whether in the direction and management of public affairs or in the dispensation of the amenities and humanities appertaining to his position as the leader of Society, his capacity for work is the wonder and admiration of the people of Calcutta. Last hot weather there was a gentle legend afloat at Darjeeling that his Excellency's immediate entourage was so convinced that he was over-doing it as to decide that willy nilly he should go to bed before 11 p. m. The benevolent tyranny was successfully imposed by the A. D. C.'s, who took it in turn to wheedle him from his desk or his company as soon as the hands of the clock came round to 10-30. *Si non e vero, e ben trovato.* However well this eleven o'clock rule may have worked at Darjeeling, it is impossible of even casual observance whilst his Excellency is in residence at Government House, Calcutta, hence the short retreat at the beginning of the month to Barrackpore, whence he returned on Saturday last to go in state to the races to present the King's Cup, and later on preside at the dinner at Government House to the members of the Calcutta Turf Club. Since then the place has been sixteen annas all the time, and the beauty of it is that nobody seems to enjoy the excitement more than Lord Carmichael himself. In Society he reminds one of that good Spanish King, of whom it is written "that he was of an amiable disposition, social and fond of pleasure, and so little jealous of his royal dignity that he mixed freely in the dances and their entertainment of the humblest of his subjects." It was doubtless the contrast between the joyous informality of the new Court and the beautiful starch of a bygone day that provoked a stately courtier at the Turf Club dinner to wonder what "Curzon would have thought of this mixed crowd." With all his sociability, the Governor abates not a jot the close attention to administrative details, without a knowledge of which it would be impossible to get that remarkable perspective which he exhibits in all his public speeches. To anybody who studies these, it is evident that the author believes in the golden rule of diplomacy that though a statesman cannot guide the stream, he can guide the ship that is on it. We had a pleasing illustration in the kindly words he spoke to the people of Midnapore, the warmth of whose welcome not only testified to his personal popularity but also made amends for years of recalcitrancy.

Lord Carmichael accompanied by his wife and a small suite left Calcutta on Monday, at daybreak, for Midnapore. The precautions taken by the authorities for the safety of the party were not obtrusive, but they were very thorough. As everything went well, it will serve no useful purpose to detail them, but I would not say that a single iota was unnecessary. Midnapore was gushing and enthusiastic and the sincerity of her demonstrations was obvious; it would have been a cruel irony of fate if any malignant fiend had been able to obtrude to mar this pathetic return to grace. Thank goodness the police vigilance was too close and too successful for that, and the rehabilitation of the wayward sister was complete. With the last of which his Excellency is so consummate a master, he avoided retrospect. He told the *poojaries* that he had no personal knowledge of the past and had no wish to take his impressions second hand. "I think," he said, "the wisest and fairest thing for me to do is to act up to the old Latin line, *Quod olim fuit meminisse minime juvat.* As none of the Indians understood that line, it is permissible to infer that his Excellency was talking at an Executive naturally aggrieved by the political persecution of an Indian Civil Servant who did his best according to his lights in a nerve-racking crisis. He asked both parties to the recent feud to bury the hatchet, shake hands and co-operate loyally and sympathetically to promote happiness and prosperity, so that when his successor visited the town in state, he could quote the other Latin line, *Forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit.* The felicitous grace of this folword charmed all hearers and it is acknowledged even by critics temperamentally suspicious of Bengalee enthusiasm that Lord Carmichael did more in one hour to restore peace and trust than a bewildered democracy in six years of strong rule. In view of his Excellency's quotations I may be allowed a line from our favourite Horace to hit off his nature of the achievement. *Exempta juvat spinis e pluribus una.*

On his return from Midnapore on Tuesday, H. E. Lord Carmichael presented with proper pomp and ceremony the Standard of Empire to the 5th Troop (Greyhounds) of the Calcutta Boy Scouts. This standard was offered by His Imperial Majesty King-Emperor George V. to the competition of all India and Ceylon; and Calcutta is proud that her representatives succeeded in shocking the three corners of the Empire in arms. The success of the Scout movement in this city is wholly due to the zeal and persistence of a prominent journalist, to wit, Mr. Henry Newman of the *Englishman*, who made a name for himself as a War Correspondent in China, during the Boxer rising and in Tibet when Lhasa fell to the assault of Sir James Macdonald. To look at him you would imagine he was a student and recluse, but his ascetic appearance belies him. An idealist he certainly is, but also a man of action fired with a pure and disinterested patriotism. Whilst other people were wrangling over the best means to impart British backbone to domiciled waifs and strays, he caught at the idea which General Baden-Powell has exploited to such good purpose in England. Mr. Newman attacked the local boys' schools and, in the teeth of opposition and ridicule, compelled a reluctant consent to an experiment. That was two years ago. Now the Scouts are the most popular of our auxiliary forces and Commissioner Newman is taken seriously by those who went to scoff and remained to pray. I am glad of this opportunity of paying any small tribute to his worth, especially as the raising of the regiment of Boy Scouts is not his only or his greatest service to the State. When sedition and anarchy were rife in the two Bengals, he exposed the true danger of the Samitis. There was a conspiracy among his own kind to prove him a fool, a conspiracy that succeeded in lulling opinion in England into a false security. Time brought in its revenge. Mr. Newman was proved by events to be a prophet who had been unworthily stoned; unfortunately, the revelation came too late to prevent the mischief of which he gave passionate warning. If we had in India a log-rolling machine, such as the journalists of London find so useful, Henry Newman would be famous, but—Ah well, I must not write scandal of Indian journalism.

The presentation to the Scouts was followed by a dinner at Government House to the officers of all the Volunteer Corps in and near Calcutta. On Wednesday Lord Carmichael witnessed the first aid demonstrations and competitions of the Calcutta centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, and at the conclusion distributed the certificates. The big event on Thursday was the "Warren Hastings" Ball to the Calcutta "Four Hundred" at Government House, Lord and Lady Carmichael accurately and elegantly attired leading the revels. This function did not pass without creating considerable heart-burning in non-official society. The invitations included the whole of official society, but the non-official leaven was selected somewhat capriciously. But as I am the antithesis of a courtier, I do not pretend to understand claims to recognition and gradations of social strata according to the Book of Snobs. I am content to believe that the Military Secretary exercised on the whole a wise discretion. He did not want a mob such as is seen at the Levee or State Ball, and if he did omit some people who had viceregal precedent on their side, I am sure he did so unwittingly. Why all this fuss over expensive trifles, beats me. The picture in the ball-room when the State Quadrille was toward, was brilliantly animated: but it was historically completely out of focus. It did not represent a Calcutta revel in which the Baroness Imhoff was the cynosure of all eyes, it might have passed for a reproduction of a big political junket in London what time George III. was brooding over the loss of the American colonies. But few people in Calcutta bother about historical perspective, now that the Calcutta Historical Society is dead. The ball was to the "Four Hundred" no more than a masque of a peculiar flavour, not quite so appetising as a Transpontine turkey-trot, nevertheless, out of the common. It was chic, because costly and select, and suggestive of an aristocratic atmosphere non-existent now in any part of the British Empire. All the men were clean-shaven and all the women powdered and patched. It may have appeared the share of that Lord John Manners who wrote:

"Let wealth and commerce, laws and learning,
die;
But leave us still our old nobility."

Lord Carmichael spent Friday in exchanging ceremonial visits with the young Maharajah of Cooch Behar, and to-day he opened the newly-elected Legislative Council and attended a garden party in honour of the Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Lyon, Second Member of Council, who according to report is the strong man of the Cabinet.

I have sketched this diary of events to substantiate my opening statement, that our Governor's capacity for work, administrative and social, knows only the limits of time. If he could extend our day to Martian proportions he would, I am sure, delightedly accept all the invitations that pour in on him from all sides. *Homo fervidus et diligens a domnia paratur.*

The Governor's nominations of Additional Members of the Bengal Council were published in the *Calcutta Gazette* on Wednesday. They were according to convention. Fourteen Heads of Departments were chosen to keep the Executive in good heart. Then Sir Frederick Dumayne, Vice-Chairman of the Port Trust, is practically an official and the Head of a State Department which makes fifteen. Add to these the President of the Council and the three members of his cabinet and you have a solid bureaucratic mass of nineteen in a total array of fifty-one. It must be explained that in nomination the Governor of Bengal has not quite the same scope as the Governor of Bombay. Here the special electorates are more numerous than over the border, and in addition our satrap has to nominate two commercial men, one Indian, one European, whether he likes it or not. It is not very surprising, therefore, that when the non-official contingent is always as numerous as thirty, he should decide but the large majority of the remaining twenty must be official. In the circumstances, we have no business to complain of the presence of so many heads, rather should we applaud the broad statesmanship which includes in a restricted nomination, two non-officials of the ability and independence of Mr. S. P. Sinha, Lord Minto's Law Member, and Dr. Nitratan Sarkar, M.D. In the Council which assembled to-day, there were 21 Europeans, 27 Hindus and 6 Mahomedans, the Nawab of Dacca being absent through illness. Four of the Europeans are merchants, one a tradesman, and one a teaplanter. Of the Indians eleven were Zemindars, eight lawyers, three commercial men, one journalist, one pensioner, and two officials on the active list. We have here a very fair representation of all the interests and activities of middle class Bengal. We have little nobility here in the real sense of the word. The election of representatives to the Imperial Council by the non-official members takes place on Wednesday, and it will amuse you to hear that the great "pathriot" Srijat Surendra Nath Banerjee, who is a candidate, has had the nerve to canvass the votes of the European members to whom he has ever been anathema maranatha. I do not think he will charm the hostility of that stout Highlander, Mr. Norman McLeod, or subdue the opposition of that typical Ditcher, Mr. Shorrock. As for Mr. Chaplin, well he is a teaplanter and you know what that connotes.

Having written so much of high politics, I have little time to touch on other important interests of the week, but I may not end with a passing reference to the dinner of the Calcutta and District Section of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, which was held at Peliti's last night. Nowhere else outside of London is there a branch of the parent body at Storey Gate, and Calcutta is proud of the fact. The local membership is eighty and nearly all were present last night. The guests numbered about seventy. Had a Bombay man been present, he would have wondered at the total absence of Indians, either as members or guests. I cannot conceive a gathering of this sort in Bombay, lacking a large Indian element made up of both varieties. But that is the difference between Calcutta and Bombay. Here we have no Indian Captains of Industry, save one except Sir Rajendra Mookerjee of Messrs. Martin & Co. Bengalees do not affect mechanics, unless as Government servants. There are no Bengalee engineers and superior operatives in our Jute Mills.

Several speeches were made, and to one who went to the dinner with the prepossession that Tubal Cain is a man of deeds not words, the fluency and eloquence of Messrs. Adams, Everett, Wyners and Blaine were a startling revelation. Mr. Adams, Inspector-General of Mines, made a speech full of literary pace and strange to relate, he did not read it from manuscript. Mr. Everett, one of the professors of Sibpur Engineering College, also spoke without notes, and told us many things little known of the marvellous prescience of the Great James Watt, who had foreseen the turbine and the motor-car. No wonder Mr. Bompas, Chairman of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, who replied for the guests, declared that it behoved us to be humble.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

PROSPECTS OF FAMINE IF WAR RE-STARTS.

Bulgarian General Receives Orders.

RESULT OF TURCO-GREEK SEA FIGHT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 20.

Reuter learns that the Bulgarian Premier has empowered the delegates in London to telegraph to General Savoff direct, instructing him to resume hostilities, when they think there is no reasonable prospect of the conclusion of peace. It is pointed out that the Balkan soldiers must be able to return to their fields at the latest at the beginning of February; otherwise famine will be inevitable.

THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

There is no doubt that the Greeks have achieved considerable naval success. The Allies have warmly congratulated Greece.

It is officially stated in Athens that the Turkish squadron consisted of eighteen units with 146 guns, and the Greek squadron consisted of twelve units and 106 guns. The fighting started at 7,500 yards. The Greeks eventually increased their speed. When within four thousand yards the "Medjidieh" and "Messadieh" ceased firing and the "Barbarosi" and "Torgut" slackened fire. Enveloped in steam, the Turkish line was in great disorder and steamed at full speed towards the Straits, the ships' funnels emitting flames.

A message from Port Said says that the "Hamidiah" has entered the Suez Canal, and is proceeding towards the Red Sea.

INDIA AND THE NAVY.

Remarkable Appeal by "Daily Telegraph."

LONDON, JAN. 21.

The naval correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* in an article on "India and Naval Defence" refers to the discussions in progress between the Admiralty and the India Office on the subject of India's contribution to naval defence. He points out that while India's sea-borne commerce amounts to two hundred and fifty millions sterling her naval contribution amounts to a paltry hundred thousand sterling.

The correspondent recites the familiar arguments with regard to the growth of our rivals in the Mediterranean, and the vital necessity for keeping the route to India open. He declares that India, without British administration would be weaker than China, because she is wealthier, and has less cohesion, and, even if independent, her navy would cost her at least ten millions sterling, while the burden of taxation, which is at present on a very moderate scale would be infinitely higher than under the protection of the British Army and Fleet, which she at present enjoys, and on which her whole prosperity depends.

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a leader in connection with the article, in which it says that the existing arrangement cannot continue. Either there should not be a subvention, or there should be a subvention, which should bear a closer relation to the cost of the naval defence of the two Empires. The primary safeguard of the security of India, and the self-governing Dominions, says the journal, is British supremacy. These considerations are familiar to the Malay Princes; but while the latter hasten to proffer aid, the Government of India stands unresponsive to the renewed challenge to British sea-power.

This journal says that this is not a matter for the Princes of India, but for the Administration.

THE MARCONI CONTRACT.

Company now asks to be Released.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

During a sitting of the Committee considering the Marconi Agreement, a letter from the Marconi Company to the Postmaster-General was read, stating that the company had accumulated *materiel* and a staff, who might be idle for months, and asking to be released from the contract owing to the great expense entailed by the prolonged delay and prospect of further delay, owing to the appointment of a technical committee. The Company would be prepared, when the investigations were concluded, to devote their whole energy and experience to the construction of Imperial stations, upon terms to be agreed upon.

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIANS.

Immigration Bill to be Re-Introduced.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

Replying in the House of Commons to Sir John Rees, Mr. Harcourt said that the Indian question had been occupying the attention of the Union Government in South Africa, who had stated that they would re-introduce the Immigration Bill as early as possible.

SHIPPING PROFITS.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

The Hamburg-Amerika Line announces a dividend of 10 per cent. The previous dividend was 9 per cent. The company spent nearly two and a half millions sterling on new construction in 1912.

CITY OF BAKU LOAN.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

A City of Baku 5 per cent. loan of 1,003,320 has been issued at 95.

THE P. and O. s.s. Macedonia arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of the 19th.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Shuffling of Parties on Sir E. Grey's Motion.

PRIME MINISTER'S POSITION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 21.

Political interest for the moment centres in the Franchise Bill, to which Sir Edward Grey will move an amendment on Friday, to extend the franchise to women.

Both the front benches and the rank and file of all parties are hopelessly divided on the question. Mr. Asquith, Mr. McKenna, Mr. Harcourt, Lord Crewe, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. F. E. Smith and Sir Edward Carson are the principal opponents of the enfranchisement of women; and Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Morley, Lord Haldane, Mr. Birrell, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Wyndham are its chief supporters.

Although the voting will be strictly on non-party lines, there is considerable speculation as to Mr. Asquith's position if the amendment is passed, as the Prime Minister vehemently opposes women's suffrage. It is believed that many Liberals in favour of suffrage will support him, in order to prevent a possible crisis.

TIBET-MONGOLIAN TREATY.

Eternal Support Pledged to Each Other.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 21.

A message from Urga states that, according to the Mongoli-Tibetan agreement of the 17th inst., in addition to the provisions mentioned, the Dalai Lama accepts the proclamation of Kutukhta as the rulers of the Mongolians, while Kutukhta recognises an independent Tibet with the Dalai Lama as its ruler.

Both pledge themselves to assist one another to the end of time, and each will protect the subjects of the other.

INDIA'S INDUSTRIES.

Unfair Competition Hampers Development.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

Lecturing before the East India Association on Indian industries, Sir Guildford Molesworth argued that recent progress had not been commensurate with the great possibilities, which had arisen since the opening up of the country by railways and irrigation. He deplored the reversal of the policy of keeping the railways under state ownership and control. India was hampered by unfair competition, and would greatly benefit by Preference with the United Kingdom. He strongly favoured the manufacture in India of Government stores to the utmost possible extent.

Lord Lamington, who presided, thought that the difficulties in the way of framing a preference, beneficial both to England and India, were very great. Respecting the employment of capital in India, he held that the Secretary of State should not draw on Indian revenues beyond his actual requirements.

CHINESE FINANCE.

Reply to Six-Power Group of Bankers.

PEKING. JAN. 21.

The Six-Power Bankers have informed the Minister of Finance that, while the group is prepared to sign a loan contract, it is impossible to furnish advances immediately owing to the financial stringency in Europe.

The Chinese Government, replying, laid stress on its desire to deal with the Six-Power Bankers, but regretted the above development, as funds were necessary at an early date. China would, therefore be compelled to negotiate the loan elsewhere. The Chinese reply, however, was so couched as to leave the way open for a resumption of negotiations with the Six-Power Bankers.

Meanwhile, other financiers are offering China terms similar to those made by the Six-Power Bankers.

AGRA COLLEGE.

Generous Offer Towards Science Teaching.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

Dr. Hunter of Wallsend-on-Tyne offers £1,000 towards building of a science department for St. John's College, Agra. The condition is that the £7,000 required is subscribed to enable the building to be carried out in the spring.

TIBETAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

Sir John Rees asked whether the Government of India was enforcing the treaty regulations, under which tea was imported into Tibet.

Mr. Harold Baker replied that so far as Lord Crewe was aware Article 4 of the Trade Regulations of 1893 was still in force.

Replying to a further question by Sir John Rees, Mr. Acland said that the question of an Anglo-Russian Protectorate over Tibet had never been discussed or contemplated by His Majesty's Government.

MALAYA'S BATTLESHIP.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

The *Times* understands that preparations for building the vessel presented by the Malay Princes have been completed, and the contract will be placed in a few days.

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godowns, railway stations, all large open spaces and streets.

BURNING LINER.

Captain and Others Perish in Flames.

SURVIVORS' NARROW ESCAPE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 21.

The Russian liner "Estonia" caught fire in the Red Sea on Thursday last. The flames spread very rapidly. The captain and ten of the crew were burnt to death or forced to jump overboard. The third engineer was burnt to death at his post.

The survivors were huddled together in the forecastle, and were rescued in the nick of time by a passing vessel.

The "Estonia" is still afloat.

THE LOST "DELHI."

Claim for Damages for Lost Cargo.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

An application was made in the Appeal Court on behalf of the Secretary of State for India, for leave to appeal from a decision of Justice Scrutton.

Counsel said the action was to recover damages for cargo lost in the P. and O. liner "Delhi" on the ground that the ship and cargo were lost by alleged negligence, but the defence contended that the vessel had been lost by the perils of the sea. The plaintiff wanted the discovery of the log books of the previous voyage, but Justice Scrutton refused the order.

The Court now dismissed the application.

NEW JUDGESHIPS.

To be filled by Provincial Civilians.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 21.

A statement, laid on the table at yesterday's Council meeting showed that the number of permanent District and Sessions Judges in the United Provinces was to be increased from twenty-eight to thirty-one, according to the late Mr. Greevens' scheme, as sanctioned by the Secretary of State. It includes three new posts which were temporarily established and will now be made permanent. These three new posts will henceforth be filled by members of the Provincial Service. The number of listed appointments among District and Sessions Judgeships will thus be raised from five to eight.

Four new posts of Sessions and Subordinate Judges have been sanctioned, on Rs. 1,200 each per mensem to be held by members of the Indian Civil Service; and two more new posts of the same class, on Rs. 800-40-1,000, which will be held by the members of the Provincial Services and will be graded with posts of Subordinate Judges.

Six posts of Assistant and Sessions Judges, of which two are held by members of the Indian Civil Service are henceforth to be held by members of the Provincial Service. The number of Small Cause Court Judges is to be increased from 5 to 8, while that of Subordinate Judges is to be increased from 31 to 49, and of Munsiffs from 94 to 100.

There are at present no probationary Munsiffs. There will be 14 according to Mr. Greevens' scheme.

It is expected that a portion of the scheme will be given effect to in 1913-14.

COAL WAGGON SHORTAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 21.

Sir T. R. Wynne to-day conferred with the Committee of the Indian Mining Association on the question of coal waggon shortage, and, after sitting for two and a half hours, the Conference was adjourned.

MONEY-LENDER ROBBED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 21.

Another dacoity is reported from a village in Pabna district, where two dozen masked men raided the house of Babu Hemkumar Adhikary, money-lender, and got away with property valued at Rs. 3,000.

PERSIAN TRADE ROUTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 21.

News from the Persian Gulf says that consignments of rifles and ammunition for the Persian Gendarmerie on the Bushire-Shiraz-Ispahan road have reached Bushire, and that more are expected. Arms will be issued as recruits are enrolled.

DEPARTMENTAL ESTIMATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 21.

The departmental estimates necessary for the financial statement of 1913-14 are being considered by the Finance Department of the Government of India this week.

ILLICIT COCAINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 21.

Nawab Syed Ashyar was prosecuted yesterday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate for illegally possessing several packets of cocaine. The Nawab was released on bail and the case was adjourned.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 21.

There was no change to-day in the position in the share market which continued dull and inactive with business on a retail scale.

There was more inquiry in the jute market, and Rs. 61-8 and Rs. 62 are reported according to the quality of the parcels.

The gunny market was quite firm, in spite of a moderate business, only so far as mills are concerned, but the bazaar are quitting their holdings of hessians in near position. Wheat bags are wanted, but are held at advancing prices, and Australian gram bags are also wanted.

CEYLON'S BLACK MONTH.

Damage and Distress from Heavy Rains.

WHOLE ISLAND AFFECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 21.

A Colombo message says that the weather experienced in Ceylon during the past fortnight has been the worst within memory. Extensive damage has been done in all parts of the island, and it is estimated the total damage will exceed that caused by the cyclone a few years ago.

The rainfall has been stupendous—as much as seven inches in seven hours—has been recorded. The railway have suffered extensively, and through traffic will not be possible on some lines for two months. The bridge over the Dedruoya, 150 feet in length, was washed away yesterday. In the worst affected districts the condition of the villagers is appalling, and famine is only being averted by the free distribution of rice.

January 1913 will be remembered as the blackest month in the history of the colony.

EARTHQUAKE IN BURMA.

RANGOON, JAN. 21.

There was quite a severe earthquake shock at Maymyo during the early hours of Saturday morning last, quite the most severe one experienced since the bad shock of last May. The actual shock was preceded by low rumbling sounds which increased in volume as it approached and finally died away.

MRS. BESANT IN COURT.

Esoteric Proceedings of the Theosophists.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 21.

Before Mr. Justice Bakewell in the Madras High Court, in the civil suit, Narayaniah vs. Mrs. Annie Besant, for the recovery of custody of the two sons of the plaintiff, Mr. C.P. Ramasawmy Iyer, to-day applied for the issue of a commission for the examination of the following witnesses.—Messrs. J.J. Vimadlal of Bombay and Bertram Keightley, Upendranath Basu, Bhagavan Dass, D. K. Biswas and Miss Lilian Edgar of Benares. The application was supported by an affidavit filed by the plaintiff, in which it was stated that those witnesses would speak to the influence exercised by the defendant on the Esoteric section of the Theosophical Society, as the spiritual head, and as to the pledges taken by the members of that section.

Mrs. Besant, who appeared in person, said that her objections were short, and she would not press them if the Court considered them unreasonable. She contended that nothing that had happened at the Esoteric School and section ought to be brought before the Court. It was true that, in reply to the affidavit, the plaintiff had stated that he did not propose to let in evidence as to the proceedings of the Esoteric section; but from the next para. of the affidavit his Lordship would see that he proposed to bring in certain pledges and observances by way of worship. That part of the Society, she submitted, consisted of 3,000 persons scattered all over the world. The proceedings were sacred, religious feelings were mixed up in them, and the bringing in of evidence as to pledges and observances by way of worship, into Court, would give rise to a large amount of bitter religious feelings. His Lordship had stated on the last occasion, and stated with great accuracy, that an attempt had been made to bring an outside quarrel into Court. That was exactly what was happening in the case. It was a one-sided quarrel, and she had remained absolutely silent under the whole of the attacks made on the sections until the plaintiff began to be used as a tool to deprive her of the custody of the boys. That was merely an attempt to use the process of publicity, which could not be otherwise gained. She was the only person who could speak to the matter, being the head of the section, but, should that be gone into, she would be forced to delay the Court with a large number of quotations from the addresses given in their section, and from her own instructions given to the members, to show that independence of thought was most scrupulously and carefully guarded, and that, if the plaintiff felt any undue influence, it was due to his own weakness against her advice, and by no means to any undue influence used against him by her. She was quite willing that important documents bearing on the question should be brought into Court, but she would object to a partial statement made for the purposes of prejudice, and to the entire omission of all care which was taken to prevent undue influence being exercised.

With regard to the witnesses sought to be examined on commission, her main objection was that the witnesses living in Benares could not bear first-hand testimony to the acts which were stated to have taken place at Adyar. She was prepared to admit that at the end of December 1911 the plaintiff did make statements about his son, but she did not know to how many people he had made them.

Mr. Ramasawmy Iyer pointed out that Mr. Bertram Keightley had made certain enquiries and that the enquiry would be relevant to the case. The defendant had known of all those facts before December 1911.

Mrs. Besant denied that statement, and stated that she was prepared to withdraw her objection if Babu Bhagavan Dass were cited to state that she had known them before December 1911. With regard to the evidence as to the advice given by Leadbeater to certain boys, that was admitted. It did not seem to to be relevant, but she did not wish to shut it out.

Mr. Ramasawmy Iyer said that was his main objection. The American section wanted to expel Leadbeater because of certain practices.

Mrs. Besant said it was not on account of practices, but owing to advice given to certain boys.

Mr. Ramasawmy Iyer said there were documents admitting advice given by that gentleman to boys.

Mrs. Besant said she would put them all in.

After some further discussion it was agreed that the Commission should issue and Mrs. Besant should also be permitted to examine the following witnesses:—Dr. P. Shakare, Mr. D. V. C. Gokhale, Mr. T. V. Gupta of Poona, and Messrs. Mahaluxmivala and S. J. Raja of Bombay. His Lordship then passed an order of consent, appointing Mr. T. Arumainatham Pillay, High Court Vakil, as a commission to examine the witnesses on both sides, at Bombay and Poona. The examination should be confined to the pledge actually taken by the plaintiff from the defendant, and to the influence actually exercised by the defendant over the plaintiff personally. The commission was made returnable on or before 10th July next.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

Reply to Karachi Municipal Address.

COSTLY LAND ACQUISITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JAN. 21.

Replying to an address from the Karachi Municipality his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, in the course of his speech said:—"It is a great pleasure to me to revisit Karachi, and to find everywhere proofs of the great advances of prosperity which have been made during the past four years. Karachi, like Bombay, is the creation of British rule, and, though you started many years later, you have certainly made up for lost time by the startling developments which we already see. In 1872 your population was less than 57,000, now you have about 160,000, and the coming years will bring you much larger figures. This rapid growth must have made heavy demands upon the wisdom and energy of the Municipality, and these demands will steadily increase."

His Excellency then went on to refer to what has become a grave public scandal in Karachi, in the following terms:—"The provision of streets of adequate breadth is not only essential for purposes of communication, but is a sanitary measure of real importance. This brings you face to face with difficulties of acquisition, which are experienced elsewhere. I understand that you have paid in some cases at rates from 40 to 166 years' purchase of the gross assessed annual values. This appears to me to be preposterous, and it is not just to the general body of citizens. The work you are carrying out has been deliberately decided upon as essential to the interests of a great and growing city. Fair and full compensation for property acquired, with a bonus for distribution, is only right and reasonable, but the ancient doctrine, 'Salus populi suprema lex,' must be upheld, and it is not right either that the welfare of Karachi should suffer, or that individuals should receive exorbitant amounts from public funds. I am sure that you will take steps adequately to safeguard the interests of the general public. I may tell you that in the case of land, the Bombay Improvement Trust acquire at 16 to 18 years' purchase."

The Governor proceeded to discuss in detail various municipal affairs, and concluded as follows:—"Gentlemen, your city depends upon seaborne trade which must in the future reach dimensions that we can but dimly foresee. In the first year of British rule the trade of Karachi amounted to about 12 lakhs. In 1911 it exceeded 48 crores, and last year will show even greater figures. This indicates what Karachi has gained by becoming part of the British Empire; and the development of several schemes which lie straight before us point to a splendid future in store for your city. Assuredly the Karachi of the future will take high rank among the great commercial ports of the world."

SPEECH AT THE "GATE OF INDIA."

In replying to the speech of Mr. Mules, C.V.O. reported yesterday, at the opening of a new passenger pavilion at Karachi Docks, H. E. Lord Sydenham spoke as follows:—

"Mr. Chairman and Trustees of the Port of Karachi,—I am particularly glad to be able to pay you a second visit before leaving India. I well remember your kindly welcome in 1909, when I had an opportunity of examining your projects and of hearing your wishes. It is a great satisfaction to me that you feel that the results of my first visit were helpful to you, and I trust that those of the second will be at least equally so. I strongly believe in the great advantage of personal conference replacing official correspondence, and creating alike a fuller understanding of local needs and conditions and a more complete grasp of relative importance and urgency. Your port and its environs seem to have undergone a transformation since I saw them last. The increase of berthing accommodation, enabling you now to place nineteen ocean-going steamers alongside the wharves is a notable advance, which, however, will not nearly suffice for the requirements of Karachi in the future. The new roads, bridges, offices, sheds and important yards completed or in progress afford striking proofs of the energy with which the citizens of Karachi are dealing with their transport and shipping problems. The West Wharfage scheme will, I hope, soon be begun, and I am sure that the facts and figures before us fully justify you in incurring an expenditure which may rise to two crores. Even this new scheme will not provide adequately for the great development of commerce which I foresee. While, therefore, I can well understand your anxieties lest you should throw undue burdens upon your successors, I am convinced that you are not going beyond the fulfilment of demands which will arise within a comparatively few years. In such undertakings as yours it is necessary to look well ahead, and Bombay has reason to regret that its great dock extension, which to some people appeared too ambitious, was not begun earlier.

"The transfer of the centre of the Government to Delhi is a measure fraught with special importance to Karachi, though it will, I am convinced, be commercially and administratively beneficial to India as a whole. That the inaugural ceremony at the new political capital should have been marred by a determined attempt upon the life of our Viceroy, who has devoted himself unsparingly to promote the welfare of this country, is a significant warning of the inevitable results of the preaching of sedition. In this, as in other cases, the effect has necessarily followed the cause, and the lesson is plain for all to learn. Every true heart in India has been touched with sorrow and shame, and all races and communities in India have united in sympathy with their Excellencies and in admiration of the calm courage which they exhibited. So far as government in India is concerned, such crimes as these will make no change. As I said at the great public meeting in Bombay on the 7th instant, "We must go straight on undaunted, seeking to give our best to India, and scorning fear and anger alike."

THE NEW CUSTOM HOUSE.

"Turning to more congenial topics, I agree with you that Karachi has not as yet nearly felt the full effect of the Punjab irrigation schemes, and now we can contemplate the completion of the great Sind project which I have done my best to promote. That project will turn a large portion of this province into one of the most productive areas in India with an immense consequent increase of both exports and imports, to which the development of railways, of which I shall speak elsewhere, will materially add. I note that your address contains only one regret, which I share. The new Imperial Customs House has not yet passed beyond the proper stage and I can well understand that it is a pressing need. Administrative approval to an estimated expenditure of 7 lakhs was given by the Government of India on the 1st of May last, and my Government directed our Consulting architect to submit detailed drawings and estimates. In July we asked if the Government of India would sanction that foundation plan in order that construction might be commenced. The Government of India have agreed to this proposal, but desire to be furnished with figures showing that the cost of the foundations will fall within the amount administratively sanctioned. The delay is due entirely to the miserably inadequate staff available, and under the excessive centralisation which prevails my Government cannot do more than try to explain the necessity for an increase. I will do all that is possible to expedite the work and I hope that a beginning may be made in June if the piles can be obtained by that time. I am very glad that you have asked me to perform the ceremony of opening this passenger pavilion, which, as you have said, fitly symbolizes a new era in the history of the port of Karachi. Karachi can claim to be the nearest sea gate by which India can be entered from the West, and in years to come it will become the portal for large numbers of passengers. I hope that Bombay and Karachi will continue to be friendly rivals vying with each other in all that means progress. As the development of India proceeds with increasing speed there will be abundant trade for both. Both are the direct results of British rule and Bombay may well feel proud of her young and vigorous sister.

GEOGRAPHICAL ADVANTAGES.

"Gentlemen, we stand where the Romans probably traded, and where the fleet of Alexander found shelter long centuries ago. A glance at the map suffices to show the great geographical advantage possessed by Karachi. Railways and steam navigation are operating with increasing force in your favour. You can go on creating wharf accommodation here at a cost which most ports in the world must envy. A great future lies straight before you; prepare to meet it with confidence and hope. Lady Sydenham and I thank you warmly for the cordial welcome you have given us to this fascinating part of the Presidency. Our time in India is drawing to a end but we have still to add to our store of happy memories, and the charming souvenir which you give me will always recall for us our last entry at the great north-western gate of India."

KARACHI, JAN. 21.

Major W. D. Waghorn, R.E., officiating Manager of the North-Western Railway, has arrived in Karachi, and will have an interview with his Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

THE VICEROY.

Slow but Steady Improvement Maintained.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JAN. 21.

To-day's bulletin issued from Viceregal Lodge at 8-30 a. m., states:—

H. E. the Viceroy passed a good night. The improvement is necessarily slow, but is maintained.

YUAN-SHI-KAI'S MESSAGE.

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 21.

Among the telegrams received by the Viceroy, conveying sympathy and congratulations on his escape, was one sent from Peking by Yuan-Shi-Kai.

REPLY TO LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following reply to the resolution passed by the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay on the 6th January has been received by the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay from the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy and is published for general information:—

"I have laid your letter of the 10th January and its enclosure before the Viceroy, and he asks me to say that he would be very grateful if his Excellency Lord Sydenham would communicate to the members of the Bombay Legislative Council the Viceroy's warm acknowledgments of the resolution, in which they expressed their sympathy with himself and Lady Hardinge in connection with the recent attempt upon their lives, as well as for the cordial and friendly terms in which their resolution was couched."

NEW SUPREME COUNCIL.

Official Additional Members Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JAN. 21.

The following members have been gazetted as Additional Members of the Imperial Legislative Council:—Sir Trevredyn Rashleigh Wynne, Sir Edward Douglas Maclagan, Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur Henry McMahon, Mr. Henry Sharp, Sir William Henry Hoare Vincent, Mr. Reginald Edward Enthoven, Mr. Henry Wheeler, Mr. William Maxwell, Mr. Walter Henry Michael, Mr. Robert Woodburn Gillan, Mr. Webster Boyle Gordon, Maj-Genl. William Ridell Birdwood, Surg.-Genl. Sir Charles Pardey-Lukis, Mr. George Harry Clair Henrick, Sir Charles Stewart Wilson and Mr. Charles Henry Kestoven.

Mr. E. E. Meugens is gazetted as non-official additional member.

THE NEW DELHI.

Improvements to Chandni Chowk.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 21.

The Delhi scheme of Sir Bradford Leslie, as presented in his recent detailed memorandum, is now to be considered by the town-planners. This would seem to necessitate the preparation of an alternative lay-out, with full estimates.

The Delhi Municipal Committee to-day unanimously approved a scheme for acquiring and demolishing the house in the Chowk from which the bomb was thrown at the Viceroy; also for removing the trees and pavement in the centre of the Chowk to make processions safer in future.

A finance committee has been appointed to discuss the raising of the necessary money.

GURKHA TRAGEDY.

Suspected Murder of Rival Lover.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 21.

The Darjeeling correspondent of the *Empire* reports a case of suspected murder in the vicinity of Takdah Cantonment at Ghoom. The crime was committed about a fortnight ago, and the body was brought to Darjeeling yesterday in a decomposed condition.

It is said that both the murderer and the victim are sepoys of the Gurkha regiment stationed at Takdah, and the deed was the result of enmity over a woman.

FATAL FALL.

Arm Sergeant's Death at Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 21.

A sad fatality occurred at Fort William last night. Staff Serg Edward Charles Smith, Ex-Garrison Quartermaster-Sergeant at Madras, who arrived from that city on Sunday and was to have taken over the duties of Garrison Sergeant-Major, was found lying unconscious on the ground-floor of the Sergeant's Mess, and died four hours later. It is presumed he had missed his footing on the landing on the second storey, and fallen to the ground. Death was due to concussion.

REVOLVER STOLEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 21.

Mr. C. S. Nead of Faridpur was an intending passenger from Sealdah yesterday. He had a hand-bag containing a revolver and several cartridges, which he placed on the table in the waiting-room and fell asleep. On waking he found the bag with its contents to have been stolen. No trace of it has yet been found.

MILITARY MATTERS.

What has been done.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 3.

[Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette."]

THE ARMY.

Turning now to the Army, some progress has been made in the mobilization arrangements for the Expeditionary Force, especially as regards the provision of horses for all purposes. Steps have been taken to provide the Fifth and Sixth divisions with horse-drawn vehicles, and an organisation of the motor transport available for the whole force has been created. Although the horses available for both riding and draught purposes have been increased, yet the existing rules for registration in time of peace and for mustering them on the outbreak of hostilities leaves much to be desired. Owners are left in uncertainty as to their liability, and the terms offered by the War Office for horses requisitioned for the public service are not calculated to encourage individuals to keep the types of horses best suited to the purposes of the Army. The plan of boarding out a proportion of the horses of Mounted Corps has answered fairly well, but it is a question whether many of them would be fit for immediate work, if called up. If they could be used as a reserve after a sufficient interval in which to condition, well and good, but if they were at once put into the hard work, which falls to cavalry at the commencement of a war, the result would be a repetition of what happened in South Africa, a waste of horseflesh with which no system of remounts could hope to compete with success. To place unfit horses in the ranks of Cavalry is simply to sacrifice them to no purpose. The United Kingdom can still supply sufficient riding horses for our small army, but there is no margin for waste. The horse question was one of those details which escaped the notice of the late War Minister for all his clear thinking, but it goes without the saying, that Sir John French did not allow it to remain long after his appointment as Chief of the General Staff, without an attempt at solution, and there is little doubt, but that Colonel Seely will not be allowed to say at all events within the walls of the War Office, that all is well until the whole matter is on a much more satisfactory basis than it is at present.

TRAINING.

The progressive training carried out during the past year and culminating in the manœuvres round Cambridge was carried out very thoroughly. The work of the Cavalry was on the whole very good, and won the admiration of the officials of Foreign Armies, who were present. The great fault of the infantry was that there were not enough of them. Battalions reached the manœuvre area at about half their nominal strength, and only those who have gone through the mill of trying to train skeleton companies and attenuated battalions can realize the difficulties thus imposed on teachers and taught. Still there was not wanting evidence of hard and successful work on the part of the officers in imparting and the men in receiving instruction. The marching powers of the men were excellent, their cheeriness in not very inspiriting weather was very marked, and their behaviour throughout left an admirable impression behind them when they left. The operations in the third week of September, suffered from the ambiguity of the scheme, but enabled the troops to show their marching and manœuvring power, tested the administrative services with generally satisfactory results, and were not entirely devoid of useful tactical lessons. One stands out and that is that the co-operation of Artillery with Infantry in the attack has not yet been fully mastered; it requires practice, and lots of it, and it is the most difficult form of training to carry out with realism in peace time. Of the Territorial force, it is a little difficult to write. The best units are very good, surprisingly so, when their limited opportunities for training are considered, but there are not many of them, and they represent a much larger annual cost than that included in the estimates, the difference in money and kind being provided by the corps themselves or their friends. Their efficiency also represents a great deal more work than could be compressed into the compulsory attendances and camps. Naturally, corps less favourably situated who cannot afford the money, and cannot or will not give the time, do not compare well when brigaded with them, or when they meet them at manœuvres. Apart from these *corps d'elite*, the bulk of the regiments would be much improved, if they could eliminate their slacksters, or make them work. The keen Territorial, and there are lots of them, is a treat to work with. He has an intelligence, especially in the London corps, and the units raised in the big manufacturing centres, that it is a pleasure to instruct. In some ways the town-bred man is at a disadvantage with the yokel. In the dark, for instance, he will tumble over his own toes, but that he soon gets over though he is just as bad again after another spell of electric lighted streets. Still with keenness and intelligence, despite a few drawbacks consequent on over-civilization, it is possible to go far, and if every man in every corps made full use of the opportunities provided, we should hear less adverse criticism on the Territorial force. But as a matter of fact, only a small percentage really go in thoroughly for the work. The rest—well the figures I recently gave of absentees and very partially trained men, speak for themselves. With wearisome iteration, it is impressed upon us that any form of compulsion is opposed to the spirit of the nation. A study of the latest Territorial figures suggests the retort that any form of volunteer soldiering is not in accord with the present spirit of the nation. General Bethune has, I am told, returned from his recruiting tour in the country full of hope and promises. The time is fast approaching when, unless those promises are fulfilled and his hopes realised, the Territorial forces will be so depleted as to be nothing but a skeleton army. What remains will doubtless be the best material and the corps will, though smaller, have a better standard of efficiency, but the total will fall far short of what the lowest estimate deems necessary for our requirements. As regards the Special Reserve the less said the better. There has been no improvement during the past year. It can hardly be considered seriously as an item in our military system.

EX-SOLDIERS.

Commanding officers of corps will, by this time, have received the details of the scheme for the provision of agricultural training for ex-soldiers, and subsequently of small farms which the men can work themselves. If this scheme receives the support that it merits, it should prove a success and go far towards solving the problem of unemployment of the time expired soldiers, and incidentally give a stimulus to recruiting. These are limits to the extent to which Government employment can be reserved for men who have served in the Army and Navy, even putting aside the question of the prior claims of Minister's butlers and Secretaries valets. When once fairly started the presen scheme of Soldiers' Land Settlement Association allows for almost unlimited expansion to meet the needs from year to year, as the success of the pioneers makes the work of the association better known, and appreciated.

AVIATION.

I have left till the last the consideration of the progress made in aviation during the past year, partly because it is common to both services, and partly because being still young, its growth is more marked, and progress more rapid than in the other branches. It is just as well that it is so. We started late, and very tentatively at that, and unless this late start in equalized by very rapid progress, we stand a good chance of getting a good view of the race from behind. Last year the aeroplane made its first appearance in actual war. The Italians used their aeroplanes in Tripoli with good effect, and much of the accurate information, acted upon by General Savoff against the Turks, was collected by his aerial scouts. In the British manœuvres only a dozen military aeroplanes took part, but they were skilfully handled, and the observing was good and accurate, and it has been recognised that a new element has been introduced into the tactical and strategical conduct of warfare. There was, however, an element of unreality in that there was not, and could not, in the nature of things be any approach to the aerial combat to restrict the observations of the adversary, and it lies with the War Office to devise umpire rules before next manœuvres to restrict the air scouts to transmitting only such information as they might reasonably be supposed to have obtained in spite of the defensive precautions of the enemy. The French Air Corps in organisation and efficiency stands first amongst the nations of Europe. The war strength of the French aerial troops consists of twelve dirigibles and forty-three sections of eight aeroplanes each. They have 234 pilots, 210 trained observers, 1,642 trained men, and 550 men not specially trained. The air corps is divided into three groups on a territorial basis. The first group includes the centres of Versailles, Mendon, Douai, and Etampes. The second group Chalons, Verdun, Toul, Epinal and Belfort ; the third group extends over Avor and Pau, and includes the sections stationed in Algeria and Morocco. Each centre is self-contained as regards depots, repairing shops, etc. Compared with this, our infant Flying Corps is a very small factor indeed, —but he is growing fast,—and if he is well fed, should bulk large by the end of the year. The Royal Flying Corps is now divided into the Royal Flying School at Upavon, the Naval Wing, with its headquarters in the Isle of Sheppey, the Military Wing and Royal Aircraft Factory at Farnborough. The Naval Wing has just recently established air stations at Harwich, Rosyth, the Isle of Grain, and on the Humber. As regards dirigibles we have made practically no progress, except in so far as ordering a Parseval and Astra Torres for naval use. At present we have no decided policy as regards dirigibles, though one may eventuate after the navy have experimented with their new ships, which are for delivery early this year. It is to be hoped, that in future it will not be found necessary to go out of the country for either dirigibles or aeroplanes. The Bristol Company during the past year turned out £80,000 worth of aeroplanes in their factory, and of this large outturn, 90 per cent. went to the order of foreign Governments. The demand for aeroplanes for military purposes has led to a general increase of strength in construction, and the general adoption of steel as the material for the parts subjected to the greatest strains. For speed the monoplane still holds its place, whilst the biplane maintains it own as a weight carrier. Except, therefore, that the stationary engine is gradually displacing the rotary, there has been no striking innovation in the types of aeroplanes built during the past year.

In the Royal Flying Corps there is splendid material ; we have pilots who are second to none at their job. The spirit of the corps is excellent. There is no lack of recruits, the number of applicants for admission goes on increasing month by month. If the organization and provision of the necessary material keeps pace with the enthusiasm of the officers of the corps, it should not be long before our lee-way is made up. Colonel Seely is, I understand, full of zeal in the interests of the corps, and it is hoped that when the next Army estimates are presented the effects of that zale will be manifest.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Approximate Results of the Polling.

The Municipal Commissioner last evening declared the approximate results of the elections which took place on Monday.

Mr. Cadell will go into the objections and challenges on Thursday morning at 11-30.

The approximate numbers of votes registered for the candidates in the different wards are as follows :

MANDVI (B.) WARD.

EIGHT SEATS : ELEVEN CANDIDATES.

(1)	Dr. Abdul Satur A. Guya	1,193
(2)	The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla	1,103
(3)	Dr. Pansi Hirji Misari	963
(4)	Mr. Hussinbhai Abdullabhai Lalji	961
(5)	Mr. Sheriff Deoji Kanji	949
(6)	Mr. Sharafali Mamuji	784
(7)	Mr. Karmali Pirbhoy Haji	764
(8)	Mr. Mahomedbhoy Datubhai Ibrahim	759
(9)	Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani	584
(10)	Rao Bahadur V. K. Wandekar	457
(11)	Dr. Alimahomed Nasar	283

The first eight are successful.

BHULESHWAR (C.) WARD.

EIGHT SEATS : TEN CANDIDATES.

(1)	Rao Bahadhur Sunderdas	3,023
(2)	Mr. C. V. Mehta	2,682
(3)	Mr. Manmohandas Ramji	1,944
(4)	Mr. Hiralal D. Nanavati	1,939
(5)	Mr. Abdul Hussine Adamji	1,632
(6)	Dr. Dinshah B. P. Master	1,553
(7)	Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji	1,4 6
(8)	Mr. R. G. Navalkar	1,370
(9)	Mr. Mahomed Ismail Karte	1,170
(10)	Mr. Kurrimbhoy Adamji	21

The last two are unsuccessful.

GIRGAUM (D.) WARD.

FIVE SEATS : SIX CANDIDATES.

(1)	Mr. Hormusji P. Mody	1,412
(2)	Sir Bhalchandra Krishna	1,595
(3)	Dr. K. E. Dadachanji	1,412
(4)	Mr. Ramchandra Mantri	1,217
(5)	Mr. Dharamsi J. Thackar	852
(6)	Mr. Purshotum D. Bhide	623

The last candidate is defeated.

BYCULLA (E.) WARD.

FIVE SEATS : TEN CANDIDATES.

(1)	Mr. Jaffer Jusab	1,022
(2)	Mr. Sallebhai K. Barodawalla	1,016
(3)	Mr. Joseph Baptista	910
(4)	Mr. Sorab C. Dhondi	838
(5)	Rao Bahadur Ellapa Ballaram	634
(6)	Mr. Kazi Kaberuddin	651
(7)	Mr. Ramchandra Ballaram	190
(8)	Mr. K. N. Wadia	21
(9)	Dr. D. M. De Silva	1
(10)	Mr. Sadakali Kikabhai	0

The first five are successful.

MAHIM (G.) WARD.

TWO SEATS : THREE CANDIDATES.

(1)	The Hon. Mr. Fazalbhai Currimbhoy	308
(2)	Dr. Moreshwar Chintaman Javle	221
(3)	Dr. M[illegible] M[illegible]da	9

The last candidate is unsuccessful.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 3.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The Springboks had another mud heap to play on at Bristol last Saturday, when they well beat Gloucestershire. The South Africans wisely placed faith in their forwards, accurate passing (under the conditions) being very difficult. Although the South Africans only won by a goal and two tries to nil, they really had the game safe, from the start, but most of the men were naturally anxious to save themselves for the match against England ; a notable matter in connection with the match was that J. Morkell played at full back, his brother Gerald being given a rest ; and right well he performed. R. and J. Luyt and Stegman each scored a try for the visitors, one of which Morkell converted.

The usual dinner followed the match, when lots of nice things were said. W. A. Millar, the captain of the Springboks, said the match was one of the pleasantest of the tour. He also took the opportunity of denying the story about a South African twice hitting a Welshman on the nose during the match at Swansea. W. R. Johnson, who was full back, at Bristol, said he had played many matches against English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh teams, but he had never played against a side in which there was a greater absence of undesirable play, a tribute of sportmanship which the South African much appreciated.

SCOTLAND AND FRANCE.

One of the greatest surprises on the Rugby field in modern times was the victory of France over Scotland two years ago. Any chance of the Frenchmen repeating the performance at Paris on New Year's day was quickly ended, for though the home side soon scored a try by a forward rush, the visitors were quickly on top. Stewart scored twice for Scotland and Gordon also got through, two of the tries being converted by Turner. It may be added that Stewart is a new comer in Rugby, but he has made a name as a sprinter. He is a Tasmanian but is studying at a London hospital.

The match was refereed by Mr. Baxter of the English Rugby Union. The crowd did not like his rulings and he was assaulted at the finish of the match, which is hardly the way to cement friendship between France and England.

ASSOCIATION.

It is surprising how a team will often show improvement after breaking a spell of bad luck. Early on in the season, the Tottenham Hotspur players could do nothing right, but then last few efforts have been splendid. The "Spurs" made a gallant effort on visiting Sheffield Wednesday, and though they went under (2-1) their performance pointed to early success. They started the New Year splendidly by defeating Everton on the latter's ground. Everton opened the scoring, but Minter responded with two goals, so giving the Spurs the points.

Holiday matches often bring about by changes in the League table and this season's championship tournament is certainly producing a keen struggle. No sooner does a team climb to the front, than another disposes the first. West Bromwich Albin showed the way for a few days, but a reverse on New Year's day enabled Sheffield Wednesday to again go to the fore. The Albion secured 5 points out of 6 in the last three matches of 1912 (Notts county going down on Saturday,) but they found Middlesbrough too much for them on Wednesday January 1st. Oldham and Bolton are also doing well just now. The former drew against Blackburn on New Year's Day, the single point enabling the team to get within two points of the leaders with a game in hand. The success of Bolton against Sheffield United has inspired the Trotters and the leadership may yet come their way.

The highest match on New Year's Day was the Glasgow Rangers V. Celtic fixture at Ibrox Park. Fully 65,000 people were present and a fine struggle ended in favour of Celtic, the only goal of the match coming from Quinn. As Celtic also beat St Mirren at Paisley on Saturday, the club now heads the table in Scotland.

THE TURF.

Top place in the winning jockeys' list under National Hunt Rules belongs to Ivor Anthony, who gained 78 wins during 1912. He is followed by S. Avila (62) and W. Payne (52) whilst Mr. H. S. Harrison shows the way among amateur jockeys with 33. He is closely followed by M. H. T. Usher (31) and then comes Mr. T. Drake with 26 wins.

Turning to sires, Walmsgate tops the list, thanks greatly to the doing of his famous son Jerry M.

The Manchester New Year's meeting is always a favourite one with north country sportsmen. A feature of Wednesday's racing was the fine win of Wild Aster in the New Year Hurdle race. The son of Victor Wild is now nearly 12 years of age but he made light of his burden and showed a fine turn of speed at the finish.

Ill luck seems to follow S. Jones who made a reappearance in the sadle, following an accident at Uttoxeter which led to a broken arm. His mount, Camforth, came to grief in the Wednesday Handicap Hurdle and had to be destroyed, but Jones was fortunate enough to get off with a shaking.

BILLIARDS.

The re-appearance of Charles Dawson was hardly crowned with success for he was a matter of 1,271 points behind at the finish of his level match of 7,000 up with J. Hawerson. Dawson gave evidence that he can still play first class billiards, and lovers of the game hope he will re-enter the arena of important events.

Inman and Diggle are engaged in the second of their matches in which the former undertakes to concede 1,250 points in 18,000 up. Diggle is naturally desirous of playing well before his own townsmen, (the match is being decided at Manchester) and with Inman below par, Diggle made a good start. Although there were no big breaks to chronicle, the local man scored at such a good pace that he had improved his position considerably at the end of the fourth day, when he led by 1,472 points.

Tom Reece was again busy yesterday, when he made a grand break of 751. This is the highest in the series of tournaments promoted by Burroughes and Watts, and also the best break with ivory balls during the season. It also wipes out Reece's own record of 740 a few weeks ago.

BOXING.

Home sportsmen are wondering if anything will come of the suggested match between Tommy Burns of Canada and Bomb. Billy Wells of England at Calgary next April. Wells is away in Scotland at present, where he is seeking honours in the Powderhall Fort Handicap at Edinburgh. His manager has had something to say however and it is to the effect that Wells will be only too willing to try conclusions with Burns, providing he is guaranteed £2,400. The contract between Wells and Burns in the ring would be very marked. The tall fairharied Englishman would naturally try to make it a long range affair whilst the stocky dark haried Canadian would be ever striving to get in close. Burns is one of the most brainy boxers of modern times, and providing the injury to his knee (which he hurt playing lacrosse) allow him to train properly, he will prove a doughty rival to Wells.

ATHLETICS.

One great mistake made by athletes is that they are apt to drop out of the game entirely when past their best for active competition. The consequence often proves serious and it would be well if all athletes recognised that the winning of prizes is not the main thing. T. Palmer of the Finchley Harriers was very prominent in athletics in the eighties and besides running himself, did a lot of coaching on behalf of beginners and others. He took great interest in E. C. Carter of Bristol, who went to America in 1885 and won championships of the United States and Canada, besides creating records. Palmer was in the front rank as a long distance runner some 25 years ago and he beat all the best stagers in the country in a 30 miles level race at Richmond. He retired soon after but after being out of the game for 20 years, he again took up cross-country running and long distance walking because he found his health was far from satisfactory. The benefits he has derived from these exercises have been most marked. Palmer declaring that he feels better than at any period during his retirement. How hale and hearty he is was illustrated last Saturday when he won the Finchley Harriers 7 miles road walking handicap with an allowance of 20 mins. start. Although now 54 years of age. Palmer finished the 7 miles course in 1 hour 14 mins. 32 secs, a very good performance indeed. The moral of this is that athletes ought not to drop out of the game entirely. There must come a time when one is too old for competitive sports but a moderate course of healthy exercise is beneficial.

THE SWEDISH TRAINER.

The Writer had a chat with E. W. Hjertberg, the trainer of the Swedish Olympic team, on Monddy. Hjertberg is staying in London for a few days, prior to a visit to the north of England. He expresses much surprise that such an athletic nation as England, with over 40,000,000 population, so far behind in matters athletic. He points to the progress made by Sweden, and argues that if several new comers can vault 12ft. high with the pole. With less than two years tuition, Englishman (who once led the world at the sport) can do the same.

Of course he is right, but he not being a native and on the inside knows little of the difficulties, one big factor much overlooked is that track athletics are not in much favour here. Those who compete are mostly of the artisan class and have little time to train seriously. The Oxford and Cambridge athletes are few in number and they compete in the winter practically ignoring the regular meetings in the summer. As to the public, whilst 50,000 people will go to Stamford Bridge to see two professional football team play match, a first class athletic meeting on the same ground frequently fail to draw 1,000 spectators.

PEDESTRIANISM.

The New Year's pedestrian carnival at Powderhall ground, Edinboro, was favoured with splendid weather. The big event was the 15 miles trade race for which W. A Ducal of New York (in the absence of Hans Holmer and W. Kalehmainen) was made a big fancy. He ran well, but had to put up with second place, G. Donning of Palston bringing off a by surprise. The winner is a farmer and trains over his native Cumberland fells. The time of 1 hour 21 mins 45 secs would have been considered very good a five years ago, but now J. Appleby's amateur record stands at 1 hour 20 mins. 4 3-5 secs. whilst A. W. Wood of England and Tom Longboat of Canada (professional) have both been credited with beating 1 hour 19 mins.

The big spirit at Powderhall ended in favour of M. Hendry of Jedbuy who ran his 119 yards in 12 1-10 secs.

J. Donaldson of Australia was the star sprinter and he made a bold effort to beat Harry Hutchin's record of 30 secs. for 300 yards. The holder went to the mark with Donaldson and both got a fine reception. The Australian was second in his heat his time being 30 1-2 secs.

IN GENERAL.

Both E. Barry and W. Albany was defeated in the third round of the Tyne Boat Handicap.

The Hants Rugby footballers rather surprised the critics by beating Cornwall in their county Championship match.

The victory of Parke in the Singles, and of Parke and Beamesh in the Doubles, at the Australasian lawn tennis championship meeting, together with the success of Miss Larcombe in the ladies singles at the Paris covered court tournament, naturally gives pleasure in English sporting circles.

The Old Hutmeians just lead Stockport in the North of England lacrosse tournament.

LADY HARDINGE.

United Address from Women of Bengal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 21.

Her Excellency Lady Carmichael held a meeting of a few ladies at Government House to-day, to consider what steps should be taken in Bengal to support the movement initiated by Lady Sydenham. The proposal is to present an address to Lady Hardinge, expressing horror at the grievous crime committed at Delhi, and tendering congratulations on the escape of their Excellencies, and hopes for his Excellency's speedy recovery. It is felt that the women of India should have an opportunity of expressing their warm sympathy with the Lady Hardinge and appreciation of her noble example of fortitude at a time of supreme trial.

It was agreed at the meeting that those present, and others whose names were suggested, should be asked to hold meetings of women in Calcutta ; and Lady Carmichael agreed to invite the wives of Commissioners and Collectors to co-operate by holding meetings in the districts. The object is to make the address as representative as possible of all classes and communities.

The presentation will probably be made some time next month, and so it is hoped that the addresses of all the meetings held will reach Lady Carmichael by the end of the first week of February.

POONA MEETING.

POONA, JAN. 21.

A public meeting of the ladies of all communities in Poona will be held here on Saturday, the 25th inst to support the address to Her Excellency Lady Hardinge, expressing horror at the attempt on the life of his Excellency the Viceroy, and appreciation at the high courage shown by Her Excellency under the terrible ordeal. Lady Barrett will preside over the meeting. The invitation to the meeting is signed by influential ladies in the city.

RAJKOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, JAN. 21.

A crowded meeting of women of all creeds and communities was held in the palace hall in Rajkot city, presided over by H. H. the Rani Saheb. There were 1,500 women present in the Durbar Hall, which was packed to the full, the late comers being accommodated in the adjoining halls. The Dharampur Princess, who is the fiancee of the Yuvaraj Kumar Saheb of Kashmir, proposed Her Highness to the chair. Her Highness in the course of her speech eulogized the heroism, patience and resourcefulness of Lady Hardinge, who presented to the women of India a noble pattern of womanhood. The speaker then read the address to be presented to Her Excellency, which was enthusiastically adopted.

Several other ladies addressed the meeting on the same subject.

A vote of thanks to Lady Sydenham was passed amidst cheers, for the valuable opportunity afforded them at her Ladyship's initiative, to voice their pent-up feelings.

About Rs. 260 was subscribed by those present, as also by those who heartily sympathized with the movement, but could not unavoidably be present.

BHAVNAGAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, JAN. 21.

At the instance of H. H. the Maharani Saheba a representative committee consisting of ladies of all communities has been formed to organise a meeting for the purpose of joining in the movement happily set forward by H. E. Lady Sydenham in connection with the Delhi outrage.

At the invitation of this committee, about five hundred ladies of all castes and creeds assembled in the spacious hall of the Fanvadi yesterday after noon. Her Highness, having been invited to preside, commenced the proceedings with a short but touching speech, in which she referred in terms of horror and indignation to the attempt on the lives of their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge.

The one relieving feature in the midst of this calamity she said was that Providence had in its mercy miraculously preserved the precious lives of Lord and Lady Hardinge, and thereby saved the country from what would otherwise have been a dark and ineffacable disgrace.

Subscriptions are being collected for the fund, which has been started for the presentation of the address.

The speaker then referred in eulogistic terms to the uncommon forbearance, courage and presence of mind displayed by Lady Hardinge at that time of great trial and said that her Excellency's was an example to which the womanhood of the whole world might well behold with admiration. Lady Sydenhem, she added, deserved the thanks of the country for having started the movement to present an address to such a noble Lady. Her Highness then read a copy of address which had been kindly supplied by Lady Sydenham, and asked all present to adopt the same. She concluded by praying to God to grant a speedy recovery to the good Viceroy.

Resolutions for the adoption of the address, and of the thanks to Lady Sydenham were the adopted and the meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the president.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY.

Movement to form All-India Association.

BRANCH WANTED IN BOMBAY.

An interesting visitor to Bombay just now is Mr. Dudley Myers of Calcutta, a gentleman, who recently retired from business, and is now devoting his time and energy to extending the organisation of the European Defence Association. This came into existence in 1883, when the Ilbert Bill, which proposed to empower native magistrates to try Europeans without a jury, roused such indignation throughout the country. It was largely through the efforts of this association that the Bill did not become law, but subsequently the association has remained practically a Calcutta society only, concerning itself only with the local affairs of Bengal. Last year it was resolved to endeavour to establish the Society on a wider basis, and Mr. Myers is now making a tour through India with the object of encouraging the formation of new branches of an All-India Society in the principal towns.

Describing the purpose and scope of the association to a representative of this paper, Mr. Myers said, "All communities in India are organised on a political basis, with the exception of the European. Europeans have been content hitherto to sit still in political matters, and to rely on the special representatives of sectional bodies, such as the chambers of commerce to support the interests of the general community. Times, however, have altered and things are moving very fast in India. It is the organisation which represents the greatest number, and which has the largest voice, that gains a hearing. There are a good many questions on which the sectional bodies, such as I have mentioned, receive comparatively little consideration from Government. Government again, has often been criticised for having disregarded European public opinion, but Government says, very naturally, that if that has been the case, it is because European public opinion does not exist in any tangible form, that they have never been able to discover what is is. It is therefore highly desirable not only in the interests of the community, but also of the constituted Government of the country, that there should be a large organisation capable of representing the European non-official interests of India, and of assisting Government by accurately espressing non-official European opinion. There are times such as for instance, when measures which are unsuitable, to this country, are being pressed upon Government by influences at home, at which such an organisation would be of benefit to the Government and to the country. It is therefore in response to demands for such an organisation, which have urgently arisen in various parts of the country, that this Association, which had ceased to serve any other useful purpose, has been re-started on an All-India basis.

"The idea, at the present time," Mr. Meyers went on "is to organise and develope branches in each administrative area, with such sub-branches as local requirements may dictate. The branches will act with complete independence in all local and provincial affairs, but on all questions of Imperial moment the views of the branches will be focussed at headquarters, by the central association in Calcutta, and such action will be taken as may express the views of the community as a whole. It is also proposed, as soon as possible, to form a branch in London which will adequately represent the views of the Association to the India Office and members of Parliament. Since so much relating to the government of India is now done in Whitehall, a branch in London is essential to the Association's success.

"The Association, however, is intended to be in no sense an aggressive body. Its policy will at all times, as far as possible, be one of co-operation with the Government of the country and of toleration of all matters, which do not involve interference with the legitimate rights and aspirations of other communities.

"The Association now has approximately one thousand members. The majority of these are in Calcutta, but the Association has grown wonderfully during recent months, and within the Association all parts of India are represented. In Madras, which I have just left, I met with the strongest support from all classes of Europeans and during the next fortnight I anticipate that a branch will have been formed. I hope too that there will soon be a branch in Bombay. There are already sixty members in Bombay and they alone are sufficient to form the nucleus of a branch, seeing that a branch can be established on the requisition of a minimum of fifty local members. The subscription is at the nominal figure of five rupees per annum, it having been reduced from twenty-four rupees at the time of the reorganisation. The subscription being so low, it means that the Association cannot be self-supporting until its membership reaches a very considerable number. Accordingly, in Calcutta, in order to supply the deficiency, the principal mercantile firms and the leading representatives of the Trades Association have, almost without exception, given donations of Rs. 100 each. In this way no less than Rs.10,000 was collected. I anticipate that the same course will be adopted in Madras, the rule of the Association being that, of each five-rupee subscription, four rupees be retained by the branch, as well as any donations which may be received by it."

Mr. Myers mentioned that he was principally engaged during his stay in Bombay in calling on the leading people and endeavouring to enlist their sympathies, and that during next week he expected to go on to Karachi, after the which he would visit Lahore and other principal centres in Northern India.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JAN. 17.

A "jareeda" extraordinary, issued this morning, announces the birth of another son to H. H. the Nizam yesterday, and, to commemorate the happy event, next Saturday will be observed as a public holiday, to-day being a general holiday. The newcomer makes the seventh son, and King Koti was besieged yesterday with all manner of demonstrations, his Highness being literally inundated with felicitations and congratulations.

The Residency orders, dated 15th instant, include the announcement that H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer as a personal distinction, the honour of "Rai Bahadur" upon Seth Khan Mal, a banker of the Hyderabad Residency Bazaars ; and of "Rai Sahib," upon Inspector Dhaji Shahaji of the Secunderabad District Police. H. I. M. the King-Emperor has been pleased to bestow the King's Police Medal on Khan Sahib Abad Khan, Senior Superintendent, Criminal Investigation Department, Hyderabad State. The order shows that Mr. Abad Khan joined the Saugor District as a 2nd grade constable on the 11th May, 1880, and by steady, honest and brilliant work has risen by merit to his present position of District Superintendent of Police, 1st grade. His record indicates twenty-two entries relating to rewards aggregating Rs. 1,750. He has also been the recipient of seventeen letters and certificates of commendation for special good work, including the acknowledgements of the Government of India.

Captain I. Ardoino, I. A., of the 74th Punjabis, has been appointed Assistant Cantonment Magistrate of Secunderabad with power to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, vice Captain J. H. G. Buller, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

Captain F. W. Watts, V.D., of the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles, has been placed on the Supernumerary List.

Bashir Ahmed Khan, son of Ghouse Mahomed Khan, has petitioned the District Court of Secunderabad, claiming the title as heir and legal representative of the late Mahomed Jan, and demanding a certificate under section 7 of Act VII, 1889, for the collection of debts amounting to British Rs. 19,800. This claim is to be heard and determined on the 29th instant.

Much anxiety is felt at the non-arrival of the winter rains in the Punjab. Unless the rain falls within the next few weeks a good many of the winter crops will be seriously injured.

SPORTING NEWS.

YACHTING IN BOMBAY.

[BY "BOWSPRIT."]

Weather conditions on Saturday were distinctly more favourable for yacht racing than they have been since the present season opened.

A moderate wind from the north-west prevailed during the afternoon and there was enough sea running to make interesting racing for the small craft.

C Class—The start was at 3 p.m. Only seven boats crossed the line in straggling order. It was a run to S. Karanja and the boats kept well together. Ytuxy engaged in a luffing match with the scratch boat, which enabled Curlew to round the buoy first. Then came several boats together, but as no gybe was necessary, all got round without mishap.

Most of the Tomtits then held on the starboard tack towards the Colaba shore, thereby encountering a bumpy sea and almost hemming the flood-tide which sets from the Prong towards S. Karanja. Maud was better advised and went away on the port tack up the harbour and coming about later secured the advantage of the flood-tide on her lea.

After rounding Sunk Rock, the spinnakers were set for Mark Buoy, round the corner, the order was Maud, Mavourneen, Curlew and Jenny Wren and Ytuxy. Maud held her lead during the beat home and finished over two minutes ahead of Mavourneen, Ytuxy was second on her handicap, and Curlew third.

Maud's win was well deserved. She was handled well throughout the race, and alone of the Tomtits realised in time the futility of holding out to sea on the beat from S. Karanja to Sunk Rock.

Ytuxy too sailed an excellent race and well-deserved the B Class prize.

B Class—The start was at 3-10 and was one of the best this season.

Erin was over the line one second after the guns, closely followed by Trixie and Lylie.

Erin kept her lead round N. Karanja, and, after a gybe, held on a broad reach to Mark Buoy. During the reach Lylie passed Erin to windward and rounded the mark first, and just in time to avoid Eileen, who was coming on before the wind. During the beat home, Erin lost her place to Trixie, who held right across the harbour on the starboard tack, thus getting the first of the early flood in shore.

After rounding Mark Buoy the second time, Erin held right up the harbour. Positions were unchanged till the finish. Minx was first on the handicap but had less than half a minute to spare Trixie

---

The following races will be sailed on Saturday next, all entries must reach the Honorary Secretary, Sailing Committee, before 6 p.m. on Thursday:—

A Class—Start at 3-40 p.m. Course : Committee Vessel—Sunk Rock Port—N Karanja Port—Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon Port—Committee Vessel. 11·7 miles.

2nd Challenge Cup, Metre Class, start at 3-10 p.m. Course : Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy Port —N Karanja Port—Committee Vessel—N Karanja Starboard—Mark Buoy Starboard—Committee Vessel. 12·6 miles.

B Class—Start at 3-30 p.m. Course : Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon Port—P and O "B" Buoy Starboard—W-N-W Buoy Port—Committee Vessel 9·0 miles.

C Class—Start at 3-20 p.m. Course : Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon Port—P and O "B" Buoy Starboard—Tucker Beacon Starboard—Committee Vessel. 7·0 miles.

Ships' Boats—Start at 3 p.m. Course to be notified later.

BOMBAY HUNT.

Tuesday morning, Chukla, bitter coldness and stony jungles, were the outstanding features of yesterday by-day. To start with the first, it was Tuesday morning and the meet had been fixed for Chukla ; and some twenty-five, which is a much bigger field than usual, turned out in what was indeed wintry weather.

The thermometer registered 54 deg. and the fears expressed in my last letter seem groundless; and thank goodness it is so, as not only did we change back to our cold mornings again, but what I believe was the coldest this season.

We started off from Chuckla and proceeded to draw the Mangoe Tope. One is beginning to think the stories we hear of the Mangoe Tope and "phantom jacks," are getting a little dull, because whatever they did in the old days we don't seem able to do now, and that is to find even a "mortal jack." apart from notorious ones.

Luckily a wise cast on the far side of the Andheri Road at the beginning of the Grange bunds showed us the country was not absolutely tenantless. The going at the beginning was good over the Grange bunds, left-handed, past Stacey's Tank, over the paddy fields on the far side, and on into the Mangoe Tope. Here, to everyone's surprise, the jack doubled right back all amongst the trees, and then once more completely changed his direction again and came round on his old tracks, past Robert's Corner and away towards Marole Hill. It seemed as if he were heading for the open, and would that he had done so, but he turned left-handed on the far side of the hill and ran along the bridge, past the Marole Caves. Once more the jack turned right-handed, as we thought towards the open, but no, he was too wise, and again sought refuge in the undergrowth on the hillside. Eventually breaking away into the Marole Valley on the right, he took a large chuckar left-handed, and hounds, who by that time had run him to a standstill, killed him under a small culvert over the cart track which runs down the Marole Valley.

There were many, too many stones, about to be pleasant, but, I am glad to be able to state, very little, if any, damage was sustained by the horses.

Thursday next hounds will meet at the Jackal Club.

J. C.

LAWN TENNIS.

Bombay Gymkhana Ladies' Handicap Doubles.

Yesterday, in the first round of the Ladies' Handicap Doubles at the Bombay Gymkhana, Mrs. England and Mrs. Nelson (—15·3) defeated Mrs. Kemp and Mrs. Pigott (—30·1) by two sets to one. At first it seemed as if Mrs. England and Mrs. Nelson were going to win easily, as out of the first six games Mrs. Kemp and Mrs. Pigott succeeded in winning only one. With the scores standing at 5·1, however, the losers put up a strong figure and winning the next four game, made the score 5 all. Mrs. England and Mrs. Nelson then won the next game and the first set by 6 games to 5.

Matters were more or less even throughout the second set, each side winning alternate games until, eventually, Mrs. Kemp and Mrs. Pigott won at 6·5. The final set was a hard struggle, most games running to two or three deuces, but they ended in every case, except one, in favour of Mrs. England and Mrs. Nelson, who thus won the match by two sets to one.

SCORES:—Mrs. England and Mrs. Nelson beat Mrs. Kemp and Mrs. Pigott 6·5, 5·6, 6·1.

This afternoon's match should also prove an interesting one. Mrs. Pike and Miss Pike (—15·13) will play Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. Gibbs (—15·13).

CALCUTTA RACING NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 21.

The stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club have been holding two enquiries into the running of horses last Saturday. The first was in connection with a complaint made by Mr. Craig McKerrow regarding the way his mare was picketed in the Hooghly Plate. The stewards decided that the evidence was not sufficient to enable them to take action.

The second enquiry was into the running of Dhu Loun, which came in second in the Merchants' Plate. The enquiry has not concluded.

The "Statesman" reports that Sir Thomas Dewar will probably race in Calcutta next cold weather.

Mr. McKerrow will not race in Bombay, and his horses are shortly being shipped home.

Mr. Beteler is not making good progress, and is still very seriously ill.

AMUSEMENTS.

WILLISON'S BENEFIT WEEK.

On Monday night, "Maidania" Ltd., struck a new chord in the matter of Bombay amusements. The proposition sprung upon the public was typically American, and inaugurated a gala week for the benefit of Bert. Willison, the popular circus proprietor. The innovation hit the taste of amusement lovers ; and crowds of people, many hundreds of whom have never had an opportunity of seeing Bombay's White City, took advantage of the tremendous reductions offered and went in their thousands. The idea of charging only eight annas for all the side-shows, the Alpine Railway and the Circus, included, was almost too good to be true, and there were many sceptical at the good news, but when they presented themselves at the big red circus wagon, and saw the words "pay here, 8 annas," those that ventured to put down their money received a combined ticket which they found fulfilled every promise, so that their cup of happiness was filled to overflowing. There were many who got a bit mixed up and gave away their circus coupon to the Jaldi-Jaldi man or "vice versa," in their excitement; but as soon as they discovered their mistake, the matter was soon rectified, and full advantage taken of the generous invitation to see everything.

The big tent was packed to the doors, many patrons having to be content with standing room only. Picked programmes were presented, and from the first act to the last the performance went with a swing and dash that has characterised all the Willison productions. All the artistes vied with each other to make the performance a success, and from the outbursts of laughter and applause, certainly succeded. It must be noted that performances take place in the circus tent from 6-30 p. m. until 8 p.m., commencing again at 9 30 p. m. and lasting till 11 p. m., and tickets are only available on the day of issue. Ample time is thus given for visitors to see all the other shows after the Circus is all out and over. So it is advisable to take the Circus in first and avoid disappointment. On Thursday evening the performance at the Circus will be in aid of Masonic charities under distinguished patronage and in the presence of many prominent citizens; and it behoves everyone interested in so good a cause to give their whole-hearted support and secure seats at the circus office as soon as possible. A recherche programme has been prepared. All the best and brightest acts in the Willison and Borrowsky programmes will be presented, so that patrons can be assured of a pleasing performance.

"MAIDANIA."

A great number of people are taking advantage of the reduced rates which are advertised for this week only in Maidania. A ticket for the Circus, available for either the 6-30 or 9-30 performance, and admission to Maidania and all side-shows for the low sum of eight annas, is an arrangement which should be welcomed by all classes, and particulary those wishing to give their families an evening's amusement at a reasonable rate. Next week Maidania will revert to its old prices.

On Thursday evening, at 9-30, the Maidania Variety Concert Party, a company of London artistes who are in Bombay for a few days, will give a concert in the Garden Restaurant, assisted by the Band of the 7th Dragoon Guards, the admission to the garden and concert being eight annas.

Saturday next, known to Scotchmen all the world over as being the anniversary of Robert Burns' birthday, will be celebrated by a special Scotch programme. The Band of the 7th Dragoon Guards will render selections of Scotch music, and there will be a special dinner served. Carnival streamers which add so much to the gaiety of those gatherings, will be freely distributed as usual.

Saturday is also the opening night of Miss. Gauhar Jan's season in Maidania. This lady, whose name is a household word throughout India, intends shortly to leave for a tour through Europe to fulfil several theatrical engagements there, and this will probably be her last series of concerts in India for some considerable time. She last performed here in the Town Hall, when she was the recipient of a handsome souvenir presented to her by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta on behalf of her admirers among the Bombay public. A spacious durbar shamiana has been erected in the Ladies' Tea Garden for her entertainment, and a separate entrance arranged, so that her audience need not go through the Garden Restaurant. Several other concerts will be announced to follow that on Saturday night.

AMERICA-INDIA.

The current programme consists of a very interesting collection of pictures, the leading item being a splendid Greek drama taken from Sophocles' immortal tragedy, "Electra." The story deals with the murder of Agamemnon, the leader of the Greeks at the Siege of Troy, by his wife Clytemnestra; and the manner in which his murder was avenged by his children, Electra and Orestes. It is a sequel, as it were, to the famous "Fall of Troy," a film that has gained favour all the world over. The second big film is "The Attempt on the Special,' an exciting drama showing how a brave girl saves a whole train from being robbed by a gang of thieves, and the audience heartily enjoys the thrilling situations with which the story abounds. "Romeo turns Brigand" is a pretty little piece of photography, very well executed. The comics are of the usual standard, and those who like to have plenty of good rollicking fun in their evening's entertainment, will certainly find a large slice of it.

THE CHERNIAVSKIS.

All those who crowded the Bombay Town Hall during the concerts recently given by the Cherniavskis, as well as those who were then debarred from hearing them, will read the announcement with pleasure that, they have decided before leaving India to give a farewell concert in Bombay. This has been arranged to be held in the Town Hall on Feb. 28th and after that the three famous instrumentalists will sail for China and Australia. The plan is now open at Messrs. Rose and Co.

PROF. PARASHRAM RAO'S GRAND CIRCUS.

The enterprising proprietor of this grand circus has been giving his remarkable performances since last week in the spacious tent at Bhendi-bazar, near Fulgalli. These shows have become so extremely popular that the lower class tickets are scarcely available after 9 p.m. On Saturdays the tent is packed to its utmost capacity, and hundreds have to retire for want of accommodation. The fine performances and tricks of lions, tigers, elephants, etc., are a subject of wonder. The new programme, which commenced yesterday, includes wonderful feats such as that of two young ladies directing tigers to perform certain feats, the ferocious African lion most tamely obeying orders and pulling down a flag, tricks by three lions, a remarkable procession of young ladies, an elephant, a tiger, a cow, a lamb, and an ape, a flying trapeze, cake-walk on wire and ball, etc. The programme lasts for only six days and doubtless appreciative Bombay will not fail to enjoy the high-class treat which Prof. Parashram Rao's grand circus is sumptuously providing from day to day.

BOMBAY CRICKET GROUNDS.

The United Friendly Club has sent the following letter to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay in Council :—

"On behalf of the members of the above Club, I have the honour to convey through you to his Excellency Lord Sydenham, their sincere thanks and deep sense of gratitude for the redressing of a long-felt grievance of the Cricket Clubs, including this, practising on the Esplanade Maidan, by allotting a seperate ground for the lovers of polo.

The boon thus conferred upon some of the Cricket Clubs practising at the above-named maidan clearly shows the interest and love for cricket his Excellency Lord Sydenham has."

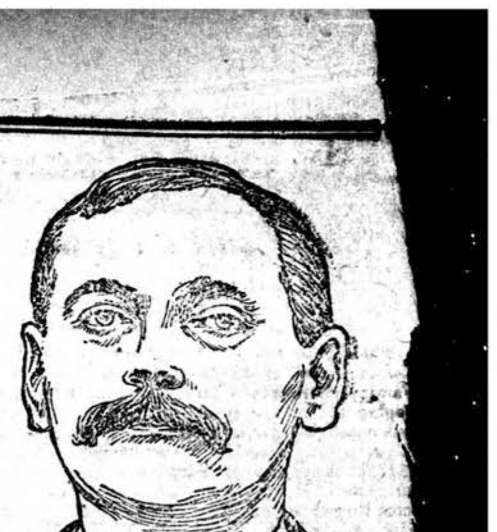
HOCKEY AT ALLAHABAD.

All-India Tournament: First Round.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 21.

Two more games in the first round of the All-India Hockey Tournament were played to-day. After a hard struggle, the Royal Scots beat the Royal Irish by one goal to love and the North-Western Railway Volunteers won an easy victory over the Royal Garrison Artillery by eleven goals to one.



MR. J. WHIPP, OF 4, BRUNSWICK TERRACE, STACKSTEADS, BACUP, ENGLAND, WHO SAYS :—

"For the past four or five years I have undergone terrible suffering with stone in the bladder and kidney complaint. At one time I was laid up for twelve weeks ; for a fortnight someone had to attend me day and night.

"At times I was nearly beside myself with pains there were distressing bladder troubles.

"I was reduced almost to a shadow, and thought I should never be well again. Right across my back there was a dull, aching pain which made it hard tor me to move.

"I started using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and it was not long before I began to find relief. I have now taken eight boxes of the pills, and I have no sign of the old complaint. (Signed) JOSEPH WHIPP."

SIXTEEN MONTHS AFTER HIS CURE, Mr. Whipp said :—"Since Doan's Pills cured me of stone in the bladder, I have kept free from the old troubles."

There is no more serious menace to health than the presence of too much uric acid in the body. It is the duty of the kidneys to rid the body of uric poisons as fast as they accumulate. When the kidneys fail to do this important work thoroughly, uric acid attacks begin. The blood gets so thick with the uric poison that it moves slowly ; the heart beats queerly ; uric acid crystals are deposited in the muscles and joints, or may form into stones in the kidneys or bladder, as in Mr. Whipp's case.

When sediment appears in the urine the kidneys are not doing their duty, and treatment with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills should be begun at once.

Rs. 2 per bottle ; 6 for Rs. 10-8 ; all dealers.

DOAN'S MEDICINES, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

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Packing and Postage	„	0 5
Three Phials	„	2 8
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PRAMEHABINDU.

In a remarkably short time, often a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. It speedily removes strangury, stones and other organic troubles of the Kidneys. It cures non-retention of urine and heals irritation, inflammation and ulceration of the urinary passage and all other diseases arising from indiscretion or excesses, in either sex.

Price per bottle with a box of pills Rs. 1 8

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PRESCRIPTIONS with or without Medicines are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise conditions of disease.

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SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred. (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

AW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

SEQUEL TO THE LAST FAMINE.

The case in which Mr. Narottam Morarji Gokul-las, on behalf of the subscribers to the Porebunder amine Relief Fund Society, sued Sakharam Ganpat egtap and others claiming Rs. 17,759 as damages, as heard by Mr. Justice Davar in the Bombay igh Court. The fund was opened in September 911, to supply hay at cheap rates for the cattle of he ryots in Porebunder State. There was a contract. ccording to which the plaintiffs were to be supplied ith twenty lakhs of bales of hay of first quality be delivered in loaded wagons at Porebunder ailway station at the rate of Rs. 11-8 per 1,000lbs. of ressed hay. The defendants, it was alleged, failed ntirely to carry out the terms of the contract, and plaintiffs had to buy hay at varying prices. The plaintiffs, therefore, claimed Rs. 17,759 with interest at 9 per cent. as damages. The second and hird defendants said that they were to have been paid Rs. 5,000 in cash at the time of the execution of the agreement and Rs. 2,000, ten days later to enable them to meet the cost of setting up a new press. They received only Rs. 5,000 in advance, and the plaintiffs failed to provide the balance of Rs. 2,000 as agreed upon, though asked to do so. The defendants were not, therefore, bound to supply the grass.

His Lordship, Mr. Justice Davar, passed a consent decree for Rs. 5,000 and costs.

COAL DISPUTE.

A suit in which Mr. F. H. De Britto sued the Bengal Coal Company, Limited, regarding certain contracts, was dismissed with costs by Mr. Justice Heaton. The matter came on in appeal before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar yesterday.

The original contracts in the case were two: one for delivery of 12,000 tons of coal at the rate of 600 tons monthly during 1910 and 1911 t Rs. 13 a ton, the second was for the elivery of 12,000 tons; 1,200 monthly at Rs. 13-8 ton. The first three deliveries were made. There as no delivery in April or May, 1910, nor in ugust or September, and it was agreed that the alance should be made up by delivering 1,400 tons October and November. The October deliveries evertook place. Later on the price of coal became igh. The contracts had never been filled, and oth parties regarded them as still subsisting, and elieved that they had a reasonable claim to continue to deal with each other on the basis of the ontracts of 1909, subject, to such modifications as he lapse of time made necessary. The plaintiffs sked for Rs. 1,49,400 as damages for breach of ontract by defendants.

The Appeal Court held that the evidence of the laintiff and his son could not be believed. Their ordships affirmed the decree of the lower court, and dismissed the appeal with costs.

THE POLICE COURTS.

NEGLIGENT MOTOR-DRIVING.

Inspector Power, yesterday, before the Third residency Magistrate, charged Reuben Jacob, the hauffeur of a motor-lorry, with rash and negligent riving so as to endanger human life. On the 11th ecember last the accused, who was driving his orry from Crawford Market to Pydhonie, ran into victoria, damaged it and injured its driver. Apparently the man was trying to avoid a tram-car, hich was approaching him in front, and in oing so, he swerved to the side of the road with the result stated.

His Worship convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 45; of which Rs. 20 was ordered to be paid to the victoria driver.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JAN. 21.

The disturbance affecting north-west India has given light to moderate precipitation on the Western Himalayas, but no rain of importance has fallen on the plains. The disturbance moving eastwards appears to be breaking up, and will probably cease to affect north-west India to-day, but may give cloud in central parts of the country.

Forecast:—Decrease in precipitation in the western Himalayas.

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake of moderate intensity at its origin, three thousand miles away, was recorded on the Simla seismograph at 22 hrs. 40 mins. on January 19.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 21st January 1913 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 0'14" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or slightly below the average. Temperature is higher than usual except at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Jhansi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature has risen and is in excess over the whole division; the minimum is also above normal in the extreme western and north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in upper Sind. Temperature is in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in the southern half of the division and lightly to moderately clouded in the northern half. Humidity is in defect in West Central India and in excess generally over the rest of the division. Both maximum and minimum temperature are above normal in West Central India, Cutch and to the eastern half of Kathiawar. Maximum temperature is higher than usual also in Gujarat and on the Kathiawar Coast.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in excess at Saugor and in defect at Akola and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded at Bombay and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in excess at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual at most stations. Night temperature is in defect.

General Remarks.—The depression from the west has moved eastwards; it has become less deep and less concentrated than it was yesterday and extends over the region consisting of the north and the east Punjab, the east Rajputana and the north-west districts of the United Provinces. Precipitation has occurred locally in the submontane districts of the Punjab; elsewhere weather has been dry.

Isolated thunder or duststorms are possible in Rajputana, the east Punjab and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and induced to 32F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 21st January, 1913, was 30·024 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 12 feet at 1 a. m. (local time.) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14 inchs and this will be higher or lower by 0.1 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of the barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 37 feet, it wil be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different correction have been applied.

ONE dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, is generally sufficient to bring down fever. It needs but perseverence to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate cases. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a Tonic for the heart and will not effect the system, if taken any length of time. Beware of imitations? Of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

SURAT NURSING INSTITUTE.

Opening Ceremony by Lady Lamb.

The Nemchand Melapchand Nursing Institute, a new institution which has recently been built at Surat was opened on Monday by Lady Lamb, while, on the same day the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, laid the foundation stone the new obstetric of the Morarbhai Hospital.

Lady Lamb, who was welcomed by Mr. Hirachand, Nemchand in declaring the institution open, said:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—As I am quite unaccustomed to making even a few remarks in public, you must forgive me if I do little more than just thank you all very much indeed for your kind reception of us and Mr. Hirachand Nemchand for his very gratifying remarks. I think this Nursing Institution which he has founded in memory of his honoured father is a most appropriate memorial of a truly good and generous man, whose principal conviction was "to abstain from taking life." I understand the people of Surat already fully appreciate all the comforts and benefits the Institution affords to the sick. I feel sure that every one, who has worked in any way to make this Institution and its surroundings so attractive and successful, must feel rewarded by the result of their trouble. I am very glad indeed to be here and have the pleasant duty of declaring the Nemchand Melapchand Nursing Institution open.

A PLACE OF MANY WOMEN.

Sir Richard Lamb said:—I was looking the other day at the report for the Bombay Presidency of the census of 1911, and I found in it the noteworthy fact that while for the whole Presidency the proportion of females to males is 920 to 1,000, in the City of Surat, there are 943 females to 1,000 males; and in the actual population of the Surat District there are for 1,000 males, 1001 females. I call the fact noteworthy, because there must be some reason for the proportion of the feminine sex being in this district and city so markedly higher than the general average for the Presidency. The census report says as regards the city of Surat that the comparatively high proportion of females indicates the solidly settled character of the community. I like for my own part to think that it indicates something more than that. There are more male children born than there are female; nevertheless boys being more difficult to rear than girls, the girls are in the majority up to the 5th year of life. From the 5th to the 20th year, however, the girls go dwindling in numbers in comparison with the boys, the proportion in the 10—15 year period falling to as low as 810 females to 1,000 males. What are the causes of this heavy mortality amongst girls from 5 to 20 years of age? Our Census Commissioners mention amongst others neglect of female infants, infant marriage and early child-bearing, unskilful midwifery, the difficulty of securing treatment for female complaints, and unsuitable ceremonies and regulations at confinement. Now if the Census Commissioners are right, as I think, they are, in assigning these causes as largely responsible for the loss of life amongst girls and young women, it is manifest that any action which reduces the action of these causes must also reduces that loss of life and must raise the proportion of young women to young men and consequently the number of females per 1,000 males. And what I like to think is that the comparatively high proportion of females to males which obtains in this city is due, in no small measure, to the action which has been so wisely taken to reduce the causes of mortality amongst women. That action has been in effective operation now for over 17 years, since Mrs. Lely opened the dispensary in Mr. Kalabhai's house, and in the past 8 years between 6,000 and 7,000 women and children a year have been treated at the Morarbhai Vrijbhukandas Hospital. I do not doubt that this medical aid to women has had material effect on the comparative statistics of the sexes. That is a result which cannot but be most gratifying to the beneficent and public spirited individuals who have founded and endowed the Hospital and to those who have laboured to make it a success.

To-day we are met to start on its way an enlargement of the Hospital, and I consider it an honour to have been asked to perform the ceremony which I have just completed of laying the foundation stone of the obstetric ward. I wish the all success in the share which particularly belongs to it of the health-giving and life-saving work of the Hospital. And I think we should all tender our thanks to the donors of the funds which enable the Hospital to be built and endowed and will now enable the new ward also to be built and started with at least the nucleus of a permanent fund to maintain it. These donors are discharging a part of the debt which the society owes to our women folk. In this country I regard that debt as especially heavy. Where the social customs—the customs which society imposes on its members—are such as to lay on the women—our sisters, our daughters, the wives of our young men, the mothers of the children to be a burden of early marriage, a burden of child bearing immediately the physical frame is capable of it, a burden of ceremonies and regulations unsuitable to the health of the woman in her confinement, where I say society lays these burdens on our women, it is surely heavily incumbent on society to provide all possible alleviation of these burdens. Still more effectively would society lighten the lot of its women if it did away with these burdens altogether, and abolished those social rules which are un-Aryan—be they Dravidian, Scythian, Hemnish—I know not what—but are emphatically not Aryan. Child marriage and premature motherhood were unknown to the Aryans of India.

INIMICAL CUSTOMS.

However, I must not enlarge on this theme as social customs are too closely bound up with religion to be a proper subject for a lecture by one who is bound by his position to observe an absolute neutrality towards religious questions. I can only say that even as one social custom of the later times—I mean the custom by which the profession of a physician was utterly despised—has gone back to the Vedic purity—for in the Rig Veda, there is no trace whatever of the profession being held in disrepute, and the doctors and healers of men, both men and women doctors, are again regarded with esteem—so I hope will other customs which are inimical to the bodily well-being of members of society return to their pristine Aryan soundness. Meanwhile the provision of medical aid for women and children is, as I have indicated an alleviation of the burdens which social customs impose on women, and especially is the obstetric ward of which I have to-day laid the foundation stone, a means towards the reduction of that mortality amongst children and young women, the responsibility for which lies so heavily on the society which prescribes those customs. The more that responsibility is recognized, the better will it be for the social body. That the recognition of that responsibility is growing is, I think clear from such facts, amongst others, as the progress of institutions like the Morarbhai Hospital, and that it must continue to grow seems to me certain when we regard the signs of the times. One of these signs is the successful organizing by women only, for women only, of such meetings attended by women only as those recently held in Bombay to adopt an address to a woman. It seems that Indian women are on their way back to what Romesh Chunder Dutt, assures us they possessed in Vedic and even later times and have since lost—their legitimate place in society and their legitimate influence in public affairs. Let us hope that in so escaping from the Scylla of seclusion they will not fall into the Charybdis of militant suffragettism. In any case we to-day have at least taken on small step forward in the cause of women, and will wish with all our hearts Godspeed to the Obstetric Ward of the M. V. Hospital.

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BRIEF AND PITHY.

MISFORTUNES OF WAR.

One correspondent lost for good three horses, costing £25 each; another, whose pangs of hunger I allayed with Nestle's milk and a tin of sardines, bewailed the loss of everything he possessed. He had previously lost four horses and waggons and three servants; yesterday he had bought another waggon for £7; this had been lost the same evening, and with it all his remaining stores. I suspect that some of the "lost" servants had not entirely severed their connection with the missing horses and baggage. At one spot on the road a passer-by purchased from a Greek servant for ten shillings a case of fine old brandy, which a young photographic correspondent, whose normal beverage in the Strand was probably beer, had considered it necessary to bring "to the front."—E.N. Bennett, in "Nineteenth Century."

"DIZZY'S" COURAGE.

Mrs. Disraeli was a woman of many eccentricities, which did not diminish as she grew older; but her self-sacrificing devotion to her husband was so exemplary that it disarmed ridicule. "Dizzy," she once said to a lady still living, "Dizzy has the most wonderful moral courage, but no physical courage. When he has his shower-bath, I have to pull the string."—"Contemporary Review."

A BACH DOORSTEP.

It was very late one evening when an old man was under the impression that he was playing a Bach fugue on a three-manual organ, whereas, in reality, he was seated upon the pavement tenderly fingering the doorsteps leading up to a house in Grosvenor-square. "Pass on," said the policeman. "we can't have any loitering here." "I cannot pass on yet," said the old man, "till I have finished this Bach Fugue." "Bach be blowed," said the policeman: "I never heard of him. Come along with me." "I cannot come with you," replied the musician, sadly; "I cannot be seen walking in the street with a man who does not know Bach."—Mr. Jan Malcolm quoted in "Musical Times."

WAIT FOR THE LAWYER.

Two pickpockets had been following an old gentleman, who seemed a likely subject, when suddenly he turned into a lawyer's offics. "What shall we do now?" asked one of the "dips." "Wait for the lawyer," promptly replied the other.—"Argonaut."

AWKWARDLY EXPRESSED.

Poor John Murray is in dreadful trouble over something he said at the Mayor of Melbourne's dinner. In his efforts to be humorous where women are concerned, John Weary always combines the playfulness of the bear with the adroitness of the china-shop bull. This time he out-Murray. Talking of the "Queen City of the South," he looked at the array of expensively dressed women in the Town Hall balconies—women who had come prepared to hear themselves described as guardian angels of the feast, or words to that effect—and said in his loud, ponderous tones: "Melbourne unlike the ladies, grows more beautiful as she becomes older." Whereupon 350 women of uncertain age muttered 'Beast' and 550 elderly feeders remarked that the speaker, with one little syllable, had turned a pat of butter into a dose of physic.—"Sydney Bulletin."

A NEW FAIRY STORY.

As the cobbler stepped into his shop his scold of a wife started to lecture him unmercifully for coming in late.

"Be quiet, Zenobia," said he, affably. "To-day I have had a great stroke of luck. Coming home I met a fairy who had lost her way. I put her on the right track, and out of gratitude she presented me with this pair of slippers. Whoever puts on the left one becomes invisible. Then, if you put on the right one, you reappear. You will see that this present is very valuable, because we will be able to make lots of money with it."

Zenobia became still, and stood overcome with curiosity in front of her husband.

"Come," said he, "let us try it once."

She slipped on the left slipper—and positively in the same instant vanished away.

"It is really true!" said the cobbler, astonished. "She's gone!"

Then he took the right slipper, went out of the house, and threw it in the deepest well.—"Fliegende Blatter."

YOUNG SARCASM.

We all know the book lover who stands near a railway bookstall and looks over the new books, letting the trains go by without disturbing him. A good story comes along about one of those readers and the bookstall boy who happened to be "left in charge." An old gentleman had stood reading a particularly long time, so long that the lad's patience became exhausted, and he said, in his most persuasive voice, "Would you like a bit of carpet to stand on; it's very cold?"—"Book Monthly."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL.
THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR COMMANDING.
Bombay, 2 nd Jan., 1913.

25. Parades.—Saturday, 25th instant. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Mahaluxmi Battery at 5-15 p. m. for 6-inch B. L. C. and 10-inch H. P. Gun-Drill.

Train leaves Colaba at 4-50 p.m. and Church Gate at 4-55 p.m. Cyclists go direct to the Battery.

Dress—Khaki with Helmets.

E. & Company—The first series of all night manning will take place from Monday the 27th January to Saturday the 1st of February inclusive.

All members should endeavour to attend these parades.

26. Musketry.—Sunday 26th instant. B. V. A. Rifle Association Matches 8 and 9 will be fired on the G. I. P. Railway range at Ghat Kopar.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-45 a. m. and Colaba at 6-30 a. m.

(Sd.) F. W. WILSON, 2nd Lieut.,
Acty. Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A concert will be held in the B. V. A. Regimental Institute on Saturday, the 25th instant. Commencing at 9-30 p. m.

Admission:—Ladies and gentlemen Annas (8) eight each.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL
R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 22nd Jan. 1913.

76. Parades.—To-day Wednesday the 22nd instant.—Commanding Officer's Parade.

Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress.—Drill order, uniform shorts with caps.

Subject.—Field Service Regulations, Part 1, Outposts, Sections 75 to 89.

77. Proficiency Class—A Proficiency Class will be held on Thursday the 23rd instant at 7 p. m. at Head-quarters, Council Road.

78. Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Training Camp will be held from the 1st to 8th February 1913.

79. Competition.—The Hill Memorial Inter-Coy. Challenge Cup Competition will be fired at Ghat Kopar on Sunday 16th February 1913.

Conditions:—Teams of 6 any rank, 200, 500 and 600 Yards. Officers Commanding Cos. should submit entries to Adjutant by the 25th instant.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Offg. Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. SIR
HENRY PROCTER, A. D. C.,
COMMANDING.
Bombay, 22nd Jan., 1913.

1. Riding School daily for Recruits at 7-15 a.m.

2. To-day Wednesday the 22nd instant parade for Salsette Contingent. Rendezvous on the flats near the Jackal Club at 7 a. m. punctually.

Dress:—Mufti, Regimental Saddles, Carbines and Swords.

Corps Shooting Club.

3. It is proposed to hold a Troop team shoot of team of 4 at Santa Cruz on Saturday afternoon next, the 25th instant. The competition will be open to as many teams per troop as care to compete, advancing from 500 to 200 yards by stages of 50 yards. Object falling plates.

Prize to be awarded to each member of the winning team. Train leaves Church Gate Station 3-10 p.m.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

MEN AND MATTERS.

The Bishop of Carlisle, who has been dealing so faithfully in a pastoral letter with some of his clergy, has attracted attention more than once before by the outspoken character of his utterances. On one occasion, for instance, he declared roundly that the Church of England was steadily losing its hold on the nation. On another occasion he expressed the belief that London would share the same fate as that of Sodom and Gomorrah in the days of old but for the leavening of good people who were to be foun in it. Mention of good people recalls another of Dr. Diggle's characteristic remarks. He adored goodness, he declared but hated goody-goodiness, and in the same connexion he went on to express his hearty approval of Sunday games and to defend smoking for young men as a habit which was harmless if not elevating. Dr. Diggle, who is a brother of Mr. J. R. Diggle, who (himself formerly in Holy Orders,) of London School Board fame was appointed to Carlisle in 1905, in succession to Bishop Bardsley having been before this Archdeacon of Westmorland, and later of Birmingham.

Apropos of Lord Hardinge and Lord Castlereagh, it may be noted that the Indian Viceroy is one of the nearest relatives of Lord Castlereagh, being as nearly related to him as Lord Londonderry himself. Lord Castlereagh was the only child of the first marriage of his father, the first Lord Londonderry, one of whose daughters, by his second marriage was the wife of Viscount Hardinge, the celebrated general and Viceroy of India, who was, as everyone knows, the grandfather of the present Viceroy. Viscount Hardinge was a noted dullist, and in 1824 had an affair of honour with his brother-in-law, the third Marquis of Londonderry, who in 1822 succeeded his step-brother, better known as Lord Castlereagh in the Marquisate. When Viscount Hardinge, then Sir Henry Hardinge, was Irish Secretary in 1830, he came into violent collision also with Daniel O'Connell, who had furiously attacked him for proclaiming his "Anti-Union Association," and characterised him as "a hireling scribe."

The reported appointment, of the Rev. William Temple to succeed Dean Hensley Henson as Canon of Westminster and Rector of St. Margaret's was received with considerable scepticism in Church circles in mail week having in view Mr. Temple's relative youthfulness, and the contradiction of the report will consequently have caused little surprise in these quarters. Whatever the future may have in store for Mr. Temple—and his friends and associates predict great things of him—it would certainly have been a remarkable achievement had he secured such an appointment as that in question at the age of thirty-one. Archbishop Temple married late in life, and had only two children, the Rev. William Temple being the younger of these, the other being an engineer who is now in India. Mr. Temple is, through his mother, a nephew of Sir Frank Lascelles and a first cousin of the Duke of Devonshire, who has a connexion as Governor with Repon School, to the Headmastership of which Mr. Temple was appointed in 1910, during the time he was away on a visit to Australia. Mr. Temple is a true son of his father in his strong advocacy of temperance, his broad and liberal views on political topics, and his deep interest in the problems of education.

The prima donna who loses her jewels is always regarded as fair game for the satirist, but Frau Julia Culp, who recently suffered in this way, gave such a clear account of all the attendant circumstances, and "put in" such precise particulars of the stolen articles that, for once in a way, there would hardly have been any disposition to scoff—especially as this famous singer is an artist of such distinction as to be altogether superior to such cheap and vulghar methods of reclame. Though a Dutch woman by birth she is, in fact a Lady of Honour to the Queen of Holland, and every summer spends ten days in attendance on her Majesty—Frau Culp has her home in Berlin, where, as in Vienna, she is the idol of the musical world and an honoured guest in the most artistocratic circles. The Kaiser Wilhelm is one of her warmest admirers, and the Arch-Duchess Maria Joseffa is another. Like several other famous singers, Sembrich being one, Frau Culp was originally a violinist. At the age of fourteen, however, the exceptional quality of her voice attracted attention. Etelka Gerster was one of her teachers.

The Duke of York's column, which was lately the subject of a question in the House by Captain Murray, was completed in the year 1834, during the reign of the Duke's brother, William IV. Benjamin Dean Wyatt, the son of the better-known James Wyatt, was the architect, while Sir Richard Westmacott, R. A. did the statue. It was the subject of gibes by the Duke's contemporaries, who thought it out of proportion to his Grace's achievements. But, though without any great artistic merit, there are probably not a familiar landmarks who would raise an outcry against its demolition, even to make way for the memorial of Edward VII. A comparison with its neighbour, the Nelson Monument, is of course, inevitable. The latter is 170 1-2 ft high from the pavement, as against its rival's 137 3-4ft., but the Trafalgar-square column cost twice as much (about £50,000). The statue of the Royal Duke is in bronze, and 13 3-4ft high, that of the great sailor is in stone, and 16ft. high. Neither column is as tall as the Monument, which is 202ft from the ground, or just one-half the height of St. Pauls to the top of the gilt cross. The Monument is maintained by the Corporation of the City of London, while the Nelson and Duke of York memorials are maintained by the Office of Works.

Mr. D. T. Holmes, who entered Parliament in 1911 as member for Govan, is being hailed as the successor of Sir Wilfrid Lawson in the line of Parliamentary versifiers. Not every poet who has sat in the House can be considered as qualified for a place in the list. The greatest of Parliamentary poets, perhaps, was Lytton, to whom we owe pen pictures of all the great orators of his day. But most Parliamentary poets have boasted a lighter muse. Sir George Trevelyan must not be forgotten with his "Ladies in Parliament," and his great-uncle entered into the true spirit of the Parliamentary lyric in some of the doggerel which he sent to his sisters, such as that beginning "Peel is preaching and Croker is lying," and his little smoking-room lyric:

> The room—but I think I'll describe it in rhyme—
> That smells of tobacco and chloride of lime;
> The smell of tobacco was always the same;
> But the chloride was brought since the cholera came.

Wharton, most ardent of Whigs and party men, boasted that he had sung a king out of three kingdoms with his Lilliburlero nonsense. Praed did his best to administer the coup de grace to Melbourne's Ministry in 1838 with his couplets beginning:

> "Sure none should better know how sweet
> The tenure of official seat."

Canning should have a place in the list, and Horace Walpole cannot be denied a corner by virtue of his adaptation from Shakespeare for the purpose of contrasting his own opinion of the delights of Parliamentary life with that of his father. "O, old Sir Robert, father, on my knee, I give Heaven thanks I was not like to thee." In addition to Macaulay's domestic lyrics, his Political Georgics may be cited, while another great Whig, Sir William Harcourt, produced some cutting impromptus. Parliament, besides its own versifiers, has been the means of inciting others to the light satiric couplet. Beaconsfield's adventures into Eastern questions in 1878 produced a delightful parody on the the music-hall "Jingo song," in the shape of the couplet—

> We don't want to fight, but by Jingo, if we do.
> We won't go to the front ourselves; we'll send the mild Hindoo.

It was Mr. Andrew Lang who at the same period, produced a parody of Tennyson's "Hands All Round." "being an attempt to arrange Mr. Tennyson's noble words for truly patriotic, Protectionist, and anti-aboryginal circles." The Coercion Bill of 1881 produced a ludicrous parody in French of Victor Hugo, beginning "O Irlande, grand pays du shillelagh et du bog."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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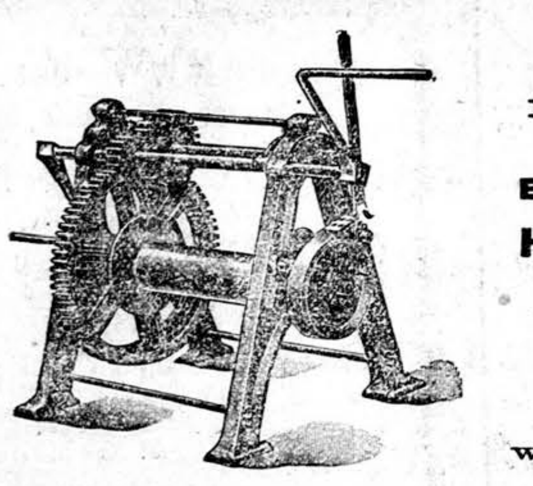

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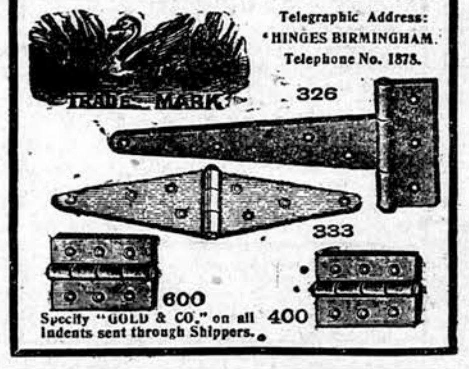

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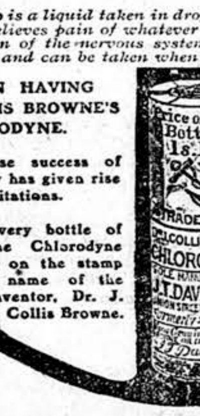

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